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8	United States Department of Justice	
9	P.O. Box 7611	
10	Washington, DC 20044	
11	Attorneys for Plaintiff United States of America	
12		
13	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
14	FOR THE DISTRI	CT OF ARIZONA
	United States of America,	
15	,	N- CV 20 00002 DIN UT
16	Plaintiff,	No. CV-20-08003-PHX-JJT
17	v.	
18	Gear Box Z, Inc.	DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF
19	Defendant.	THE UNITED STATES' MOTION FOR PRELIMARY INJUNCTION
20		
21		
22	DECLARATION OF MARIO JORQUERA	
23		
24	I, Mario E. Jorquera, declare and state as follows:	
25	1. I am currently employed as an Environmental Engineer at the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Enforcement and	
26		
27		
28	Compliance Assurance (OECA), Office o	f Civil Enforcement (OCE), Air

I received a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from the
 University of Maryland, College Park in May 1978, and a Master of Engineering

EPA in this office and division since November 1998.

Enforcement Division (AED) in Washington, D.C. I have been employed by the

Administration, from the George Washington University, Washington, D.C., in May 1985.

3. I hold a Professional Engineer license issued by the State of

Maryland. I have completed several courses offered by the Society of Automotive Engineers and diesel engine manufacturers dealing with diesel engine and

emission control component design and operation. I have been an Associate

Member of the Transportation Research Board of the National Research Council

(part of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and U.S. National Academy of

Engineering) and a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

4. I have 42 years of extensive experience as an environmental engineer specializing in air quality. Initially, I spent 14 years as a Public Health Engineer, Section Head, Branch Chief, and Program Administrator for the Air Management Administration of the State of Maryland's Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and Department of the Environment. Subsequently, I spent six years as an Air Quality Specialist for the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration. Then, I came to EPA, and served over five years as the Chief of the Stationary Source Enforcement Branch of EPA's Air

Enforcement Division (AED) and then transitioned to my current role as an Environmental Engineer in AED's Mobile Source Enforcement Branch (now Vehicle and Engine Enforcement Branch) for over 17 years.¹

- 5. As an Environmental Engineer at the EPA, I perform or otherwise participate in conducting inspections under the authority of Sections 114(a) and 208(a) of the Clean Air Act ("CAA" or "Act"), 42 U.S.C. § 7414(a) and § 7542(a) respectively, to investigate potential violations of the Act. As part of my duties, I perform investigations to determine compliance with the "tampering" prohibition, Section 203(a)(3)(A) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7522(a)(3)(A) and the "defeat device" prohibition, Section 203(a)(3)(B) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7522(a)(3)(B). I am duly authorized by the EPA to conduct such inspections and have conducted dozens of them.
- 6. A portion of my duties at EPA include serving as the lead instructor for inspectors under the mobile source provisions of the CAA cited above. My experience in this role has included: training over 100 federal and state inspectors, developing test methods and procedures for inspections, observing vehicle testing for emissions compliance at EPA and independent laboratories, and conducting compliance audits of the test laboratories. A compliance audit entails visiting

¹Additional information on my background and experience is available in my resume in Appendix D.

laboratories that perform tests for submittal to EPA, reviewing all of the protocols and test methods to ensure they comport with EPA regulatory requirements, verifying the qualifications of personnel conducting the testing, and reviewing the test equipment and supplies, such as reference gases to check for adherence to EPA's regulations. I have conducted audits of emissions testing laboratories and fuels testing laboratories.

7. The statements in this Declaration are my opinions and conclusions, and are based on my education, training, professional experience, as well as knowledge I have gained in the course of performing my official duties by reviewing relevant case information such as: (a) the publicly available website for Gear Box Z, Inc., (b) Gear Box Z's responses to EPA's Section 208 Information Request² under the CAA, and (c) EPA's emissions test results.³

The Clean Air Act and Aftermarket Defeat Devices

8. The CAA as originally enacted in 1970, mandated the EPA to develop standards and regulations to reduce pollutant emissions from highway motor vehicles, which Congress determined were major causes of air pollution that

 $^{^2}$ See Galer Decl. Ex. 1; Exs. B, D, and F, Gear Box Z's 208 Response and Follow-up Responses.

³ EPA's Aftermarket Emissions Testing Results, publicly-available in response to a FOIA request, 2019,

https://foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/action/public/submissionDetails?trackingNumber = EPA-HQ-2019-002205&type=request.

have a negative impact on human health and the environment. In the ensuing years, EPA promulgated standards and regulations requiring manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines to meet emission standards and obtain a Certificate of Conformity (COC) in order to sell motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines in the United States. The automotive industry responded by designing and installing highly efficient emission control components on their fleets.

- 9. Emission control elements of design for motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines greatly reduce emissions of certain regulated pollutants such as oxides of nitrogen (NOx), particulate matter (PM), and carbon monoxide (CO). Modern diesel engines are controlled by complex emission control equipment that is designed to reduce emissions, often by over 90 percent.
- 10. In 1990, the CAA Amendments added prohibitions against tampering with the emission control components installed in motor vehicles, Section 203(a)(3)(A) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7522(a)(3)(A), as well as against the manufacture, sale, offer of sale, or installation of any so-called "defeat devices" intended for use with, or as part of, any motor vehicle, where a principle effect of the part is to bypass, defeat or render inoperative any device or element of design installed on or in a motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine in compliance with regulations...." Section 203(a)(3)(B) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7522(a)(3)(B).
- 11. EPA and other public health agencies throughout the world have established that diesel engine emissions are harmful to human health and the

environment.⁴ The impact of the excess emissions from diesel trucks equipped with defeat device products is acute, in that they affect the health of any person immediately in the vicinity of the polluting truck, and chronic, in that the excess emissions become part of the urban soup of pollution and cause the creation of secondary pollutants, such as ground level ozone.⁵

12. In accordance with the CAA, EPA identified illegally-modified vehicles and engines as problematic because they contribute substantial excess pollution that harms public health and impedes efforts by the EPA, tribes, states, and local agencies to plan for and attain air quality standards. To address these concerns, in January of 2020, EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, included "Stopping Aftermarket Defeat Devices for Vehicles and Engines" as one of its six National Compliance Initiatives (NCIs) for 2020-2023. The NCI focuses on stopping the manufacture, sale, and installation of defeat

⁴ National Association of Clean Air Agencies, "NACAA Comments on EPA's Proposed National Compliance Initiatives for 2020-2023," (Mar. 11, 2019) http://www.4cleanair.org/news/details/nacaa-comments-epa%E2%80%99s-proposed-national-compliance-initiatives-2020-2023.

⁵ U.S. EPA, "Learn About Impacts of Diesel Exhaust and the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA)," https://www.epa.gov/dera/learn-about-impacts-diesel-exhaust-and-diesel-emissions-reduction-act-dera (last updated Feb. 25, 2020); see also California Air Resources Board, "Overview: Diesel Exhaust & Health," https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/overview-diesel-exhaust-and-health (last visited Aug. 18, 2020).

⁶ National Compliance Initiatives, U.S. EPA, (2019), https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/national-compliance-initiatives.

devices on motor vehicles and engines. The announcement highlights the results of enforcing these issues prior to formally initiating the NCI in stating:

In FY 2019, the EPA resolved approximately 17 civil enforcement cases concerning tampering and aftermarket defeat devices, bringing the total to approximately 50 such cases resolved starting with FY 2017. These cases addressed alleged violations by manufacturers, retailers, and installers of aftermarket defeat devices. The EPA is also taking criminal enforcement actions for alleged crimes associated with tampering and aftermarket defeat devices. In addition, the EPA has conducted extensive outreach and engagement with stakeholders to describe the Clean Air Act violations EPA has identified in the course of enforcement work, and to collaborate on ways to strategically achieve compliance.

13. Based on evidence from EPA's investigations of defeat devices and tampering on diesel trucks, EPA estimates that a diesel truck with deleted emission controls (tampered) will generate an average of one ton of excess NOx over its remaining life. EPA also estimates that since 2009, at least 500,000 diesel pickup trucks that were originally certified with filters, catalysts, and/or exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) controls have had their pollution controls deleted. This amounts to approximately 500,000 tons of excess NOx emissions over the expected remaining life of the tampered vehicles. The air quality impact of these trucks for NOx emissions alone is the equivalent of adding nine million trucks to our roads.

Diesel Engines and Emissions/Air Pollution

14. Diesel engines are recognized for their efficient operation and ability to burn fuel that requires little refining. This is one reason why they are used in

heavy duty highway trucks (semis), locomotives, construction, agricultural equipment, and even river and marine vessels. Diesel engines have gained market share in light duty trucks over the past decade or so. The adoption of diesel engines in lighter-duty highway vehicles such as automobiles and pickup trucks is a relatively recent development, because newer technology has improved some of their drawbacks, including noise and a tendency to emit smoke. Smoke is the visible black exhaust and is a form of PM, which on diesel engines includes cancer-causing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The other main pollutant of concern from diesel engines is NOx, which is created by the very high combustion temperatures that diesel engines generate.⁷

15. The intention of burning fuel in an engine is to combust the hydrocarbons in the fuel for energy. The byproducts of combustion of hydrocarbon fuels, such as diesel, are carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water (H₂O). Air consists of 78 percent nitrogen and 21 percent oxygen, with other minor components making up the remainder. Combustion occurs when a substance reacts with oxygen from the air and transfers energy to the surroundings as light and heat. The products of a combustion reaction are called oxides. However, the

⁷ "Diesel Engines and Public Health," Union of Concerned Scientists, (Jan. 8, 2008), https://www.ucsusa.org/resources/diesel-engines-public-health.

nitrogen in the air is also oxidized, producing NOx, which is typically comprised of nitric oxide (NO) and nitrous oxide (N2O).

- 16. Diesel engines compress the air in the combustion chamber to up to twice the pressure of gasoline engines, to the point that causes the mixture of air and fuel in the combustion chamber to ignite just from the compression and do not need a spark to start the ignition. This is why they are also called compressionignition engines. The very high pressures and temperatures in diesel engines produces NOx at much higher rates than gasoline engines. The higher the temperature and pressure is in the combustion chamber, the higher the quantity of NOx.
- 17. The predominant fraction of NOx is NO₂, one of the six criteria air pollutants under the CAA, and a contributor to the formation of two other criteria air pollutants, ground level ozone and PM. EPA has established national ambient air quality standards for these three pollutants because they are considered harmful to public health and the environment. Emission standards for diesel trucks is mandated as a means of minimizing these pollutants in order to meet the air quality standards under the CAA.
- 18. Deletes or "defeat devices" designed for diesel vehicles and engines typically remove all controls, including EGR, catalysts, SCRs, and filters.

 Because these controls are designed to reduce emissions by over 90 percent, their

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removal or disablement in a tampered vehicle can result in that vehicle producing from ten to over 100 times the emissions of its controlled counterpart.

Emission Controls in Diesel Pickup Trucks

Exhaust Gas Recirculation

- 19. EGR is one of the earliest emission controls adopted for diesel pickup trucks to control NOx emissions. EGR systems were adopted by the three main manufacturers of diesel pickups: Ford, GM, and Dodge/Ram (manufactured by Fiat Chrysler Automobiles) for most of their pickup trucks starting in Model Year (MY) 2003. (Nissan does produce some Titan pickup trucks with Cummins diesel engines, but they constitute a small portion of the market.)
- 20. The EGR controls NOx emissions by reducing the peak combustion temperature in the engine combustion chambers by reducing the amount of available oxygen and replacing it with cool, inert, and recirculated exhaust gas. A measured portion of the exhaust gas is taken from the exhaust manifold, cooled in a radiator-like device, and fed back into the engine through the intake system, similar to that shown in **Figure 1** below. A valve controlled by the engine's Electronic Control Module (ECM) regulates the flow of exhaust gases to optimize emissions reductions and engine performance. EGR systems are sometimes paired with throttle valves to regulate pressures in the intake system regardless of the amount of exhaust gas that is recirculated. However, this process also reduces the power output of the engine, decreases fuel efficiency, and generates more soot

(carbon). The loss of power and decrease in fuel efficiency caused by the EGR explains why aftermarket defeat device manufacturers frequently target disabling this control.

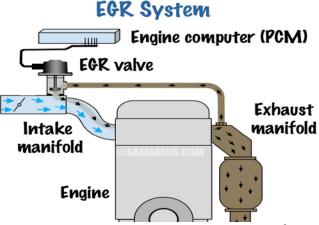


Figure 1 Exhaust Gas Recirculation⁸

Diesel Oxidation Catalysts

21. Diesel Oxidation Catalyst (DOCs) are catalytic converters designed specifically for diesel engines to reduce emissions of CO, Non-Methane Hydrocarbons (NMHC) and PM. Oxidizing catalytic converters consist of a honeycomb substrate coated with precious metals such as platinum and palladium that serve as the catalyst. This assembly is packaged in a stainless-steel container, similar to that shown in **Figure 2** below. The honeycomb structure presents many small parallel channels with a large surface area for exhaust gasses to contact the

⁸ https://www.samarins.com/diagnose/diagrams/EGR-system.jpg (last accessed Aug. 18, 2020).

catalyst. As hot gases contact the catalyst, the pollutants are oxidized to form carbon dioxide and water, as shown in the figure below. DOCs oxidize CO, gas phase hydrocarbons, and the soluble organic fraction of diesel PM to CO₂ and H₂O. A minimum exhaust temperature of about 200°C is necessary for the catalyst to "light off," i.e. start reducing pollution. Overall, EPA has determined that DOCs are typically effective at reducing emissions of PM by 20 to 40 percent, NMHC by 40 to 75 percent and carbon monoxide by 10 to 60 percent. ⁹ DOCs were introduced in MY 2003 for most diesel pickup trucks, and continue to be used by all three diesel pickup truck original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

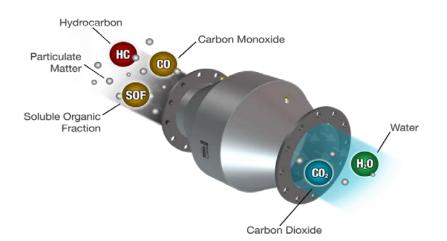


Figure 2 Diesel Oxidation Catalyst¹⁰

⁹ U.S. EPA, Technical Bulletin: Diesel Oxidation Catalyst General Information, (Feb. 2009).

¹⁰ "What is a Diesel Oxidation Catalyst?" NETT Technologies Inc., (2020), https://www.nettinc.com/information/emissions-faq/what-is-a-diesel-oxidation-catalyst (last visited Aug. 18, 2020).

Diesel Particulate Filters

22. While DOCs convert PM that is gaseous at high temperatures to harmless CO₂ and H₂O, most PM produced by diesel engines is not soluble or gaseous. For this reason, diesel vehicle manufacturers developed diesel particulate filters (DPFs) to physically capture diesel particulates and prevent their release to the atmosphere. FCA started using DPFs in their diesel pickup trucks in the 2007 MY, while GM and Ford followed suit in the 2008 MY. DPFs capture PM by physical contact in a substrate made of a ceramic material that is shaped into a honeycomb structure contained in a metal can as shown in **Figure 3** below.

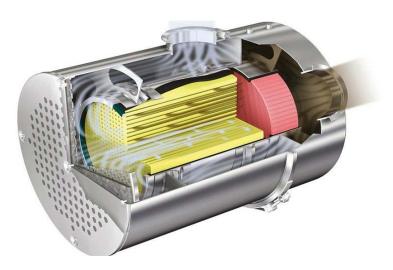


Figure 3 Schematic of a DPF 11

¹¹ "Diesel Particulate Filters: What You Need to Know," RAC, (2020), https://www.rac.co.uk/drive/advice/emissions/diesel-particulate-filters/ (last visited Aug. 18, 2020).

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23. DPF filters reduce emissions from diesel vehicles by capturing and storing exhaust soot and ash. The soot and ash must be periodically burned off to regenerate the filter. The regeneration process burns off the material in the filter and automatically occurs as the vehicle is driven but can also be performed periodically, after a set amount of material accumulates. This process consumes fuel and the filter slightly impedes exhaust flow, thereby reducing the vehicle's fuel economy and power. The regeneration process is thermal regeneration in which the collected particulates are oxidized to gaseous products, primarily carbon dioxide. In some filter systems, referred to as passive filters, the source of heat is the exhaust gas stream itself, and the filter regenerates continuously during engine operation. Some larger trucks use active regeneration, where diesel fuel is pumped into the filter and burned to increase the temperature to burn off the accumulated particulates. DPF regeneration requires high temperatures to burn off soot, which also produces NOx. To reduce these secondary NOx emissions, modern diesel vehicles are equipped with a Selective Catalytic Reducer (SCR).

Selective Catalytic Reduction

24. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is an active emissions control technology. It works by running the exhaust stream through a metal canister containing a special catalyst. A liquid-reductant agent (purified water mixed with automotive-grade aqueous urea, sold as diesel exhaust fluid or DEF) is injected on the upstream end. This causes a chemical reaction called "selective" because it

reduces NOx using ammonia as a reductant within a catalyst system, and "reduction" because the ammonia, the reducing agent, reacts with NOx to remove its oxygen and convert it to elemental nitrogen, water, and tiny amounts of CO₂. The SCR and DPF are part of the exhaust system, as illustrated in **Figure 4** below.

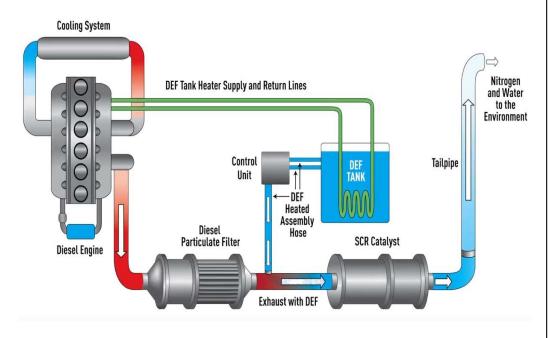


Figure 4 Diesel exhaust system with EGR, DPF, and SCR¹²

25. SCR systems can achieve NOx reductions up to 90 percent. 13 GM equipped its trucks with SCR in 2010, Ford in 2011, and FCA in 2013. FCA used a NOx control technology called a NOx Adsorption Catalyst or NAC in the 2007 to

2020).

https://www.dieselforum.org/about-clean-diesel/what-is-scr (last visited Aug. 18,

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f-Jcw5qI5PE (last visited Aug. 18, 2020).

¹² "SCR System Overview," Gates North America, (2017),

13 "About Clean Diesel, What is SCR?" Diesel Technology Forum,

2012 MYs before switching to SCR. The SCR system requires that the DEF tank

be periodically refilled. The ECM monitors the DEF tank and will inform the user

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when to refill the tank. Engine Control Module

26. The engine control module (ECM) is basically the computer that

governs every aspect of the operation of modern motor vehicle engines. ECMs are also referred to as engine control units (ECUs), powertrain control modules, or engine management systems (EMSs). ECMs gather information obtained from sensors that monitor the functioning of the engine and the environment of the vehicle and processes it using the software pre-programed by the OEM to control actuators that determine how and when fuel is delivered, when valves open and close, and many other aspects of engine operation. The ECM programmed software includes lookup tables called maps or calibrations, which adjust the engine's actuators based on environmental conditions and the demands on the engine.

27. The ECM controls how fuel is delivered to the engine's cylinders, such as air-to-fuel ratio and the ignition timing in diesel engines. Because diesel engines do not have spark plugs to ignite the fuel, ignition commences once fuel is injected into each combustion chamber when it is under full compression, and thus fully heated. ECMs for modern diesel engines are designed to control fuel delivery to each cylinder to the microsecond and picoliter (one trillionth of a liter). timing and volume control significantly affects the power, efficiency, and emissions

produced by the engine. The power of a diesel engine is highest when the engine is burning near the stoichiometric ideal of around 14.5 parts air to 1 part fuel. However, OEMs sometimes deviate from this ideal ratio to reduce emissions (for example, NOx production can be reduced by slightly limiting the amount of air). Also, some performance enthusiasts like to exhaust excessive smoke ("rolling coal") from the tail pipes of their trucks, and to do so, excess fuel is utilized, but this causes a serious increase in particulate emissions. Thus, power and emissions are affected by the air to fuel ratio. Similarly, the timing of the fuel injection, which is what initiates combustion inside a diesel engine's cylinder, also affects power and emissions. If the fuel is injected early, more time is available to inject fuel, thus increasing power. However, if early injection occurs while the exhaust valves have not fully closed, unburned fuel is forced out of the engine through the exhaust system, which increases emissions.

28. The ECM also controls the functioning of all emissions controls such as the EGR, DPF, and SCR systems, which are continuously monitored by the ECM through sensors. Oxygen sensors tell the ECM whether the engine is running rich (too much fuel or too little oxygen) or running lean (too much oxygen or too little fuel) as compared to ideal conditions (known as stoichiometric). The throttle position sensor tells the ECU how far the throttle plate is opened when the accelerator is pressed down. The mass air flow sensor measures the amount of air flowing into the engine through the throttle plate. The engine coolant temperature

sensor measures whether the engine is warmed up or cool. If the engine is still cool, additional fuel will be injected. Some engines have variable valve timing, and the ECM controls when the valves open and close during each engine revolution to increase the flow of air through the cylinder, thus increasing power and fuel economy.

On-Board Diagnostic (OBD) System

29. On-Board Diagnostic (OBD) systems have been required for dieselengine pickup trucks since MY 1996. OBD consists of computer software in the ECM and associated sensors that monitor the emission control and emission-related components and systems of the vehicle, along with certain engine components that provide vehicle operational information. By monitoring and evaluating the various components and systems, the on-board computer is able to determine the presence of a malfunction or deterioration that can affect emissions and illuminate the "Check" Engine" or "Service Engine Soon" light, called a malfunction indicator lamp (MIL), on the dashboard. In some instances, the software may identify a problem before there is an overt indication to the vehicle operator. The combination of the various emission controls, engine components and systems, the MIL, and the diagnostic software in the ECM make up the OBD system. OBD-equipped vehicles can report hundreds of parameters, which can be accessed using a device called a scan tool via the Diagnostic Link Connector (DLC).

Limp Home Mode

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30. ECMs monitor many engine and vehicle operating parameters fulltime using various sensors, thus are able to determine when anything is seriously wrong with the vehicle. In order to protect the vehicle and the operator from catastrophic engine or transmission failure, OEMs created a condition called "Limp Home Mode" (LHM), where the power output of the engine is greatly diminished if a serious problem is detected. When this occurs for an emissions-related problem, the DTC is triggered, the MIL is illuminated, and the ECM progressively de-rates the power output of the engine to allow the operator to get the vehicle off the road, and drive a very limited distance, at a slow speed, without causing serious damage to the engine or other vehicle components. LHM is triggered when the ECM determines something is wrong, when it loses contact with important sensors, or there are conditions that could cause damage to the engine or transmission. LHM can be triggered by conditions such as low coolant, oil or transmission fluid levels, or excessive engine temperature. However, LHM can also be triggered when emissions control components are removed, malfunctioning, or are low on fluids, such as the DEF fluid for the SCR system is low or contaminated, or when the DPFs are clogged or have not regenerated as required. Accordingly, LHM was not used for emissions control purposes in diesel pickup trucks until the OEMs found that it was necessary to protect their DPFs in 2007 or 2008 model years.

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Defeat Devices Designed for Diesel Pickup Trucks

31. Defeat devices, like those sold by Gear Box Z, are commonly used to enhance the power, performance, and increase the fuel economy of diesel pickup trucks. Defeat devices are used to target or eliminate the emission controls described above because the emission controls restrict the flow of air or fuel through the engine and thus limit engine power, increase fuel consumption, and require maintenance. Thus, by overriding and or removing emission controls on diesel trucks, engine performance is enhanced at the expense of increased emissions. Below are examples of the most common defeat devices designed for pickup trucks and how they function.

EGR Block Plates/Deletes and Throttle Valve Deletes

32. One of the easiest emissions controls to remove to increase power in diesel trucks is to eliminate the flow of inert gases into the combustion chamber caused by the EGR. Without these gases, more air and fuel can be routed into the combustion chamber, resulting in extra power. One way to do this is to remove the plumbing that routes the exhaust gases back into the engine and use block metal plates to plug the ensuing openings. An example of block metal plates are shown in **Figure 5** below, which are "EGR Block Plates" sold by Gear Box Z, as captured from its website on June 24, 2020. However, removing the hardware is not always necessary to disable EGR. This can also be done by reprogramming the ECM to simply not open the EGR valve and thus not recirculate any exhaust gas. On engines

that use throttle valves to balance against EGR flow, throttle valve deletes are often paired with EGR deletes or disabling schemes.



Figure 5 GBZ EGR "Block Plates" 14

Straight Pipes

33. Straight pipes are simple tubes, often made of stainless steel and are accompanied with the appropriate hanging brackets for attaching to the frame of the vehicle. They are used to replace the entire portion of the exhaust system that encompasses the DOC, DPF, and SCR, as well as the related sensors and actuators. Straight pipes may also replace the muffler.

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¹⁴ See Gear Box Z's Website, "DPF-R Ford ERG Block Plates," https://gearboxz.com/collections/exhaust-systems/products/gbz-fbp-gbz-dpf-r-ford-egr-block-plates (last visited Aug. 18, 2020). The complete screen capture of this product as displayed on Gear Box Z's website is available in Appendix C.

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Tuners and Tuning Software

- 34. As noted above, the ECM monitors and controls the operation of virtually all important engine parameters. When a vehicle is modified by removing emission controls or adding aftermarket components, the software programming installed by the OEM, i.e., stock programming, in the ECM will not provide the correct type of control for the vehicle in its new configuration. For example, disabling the EGR, changing the flow characteristics of the intake and exhaust systems, and disabling the feedback provided by sensors, means that new programming will be necessary to enable the vehicle to run properly. This programming change is accomplished by a flashing process which involves changing out the non-volatile memory on an ECM. "Non-volatile" is permanent memory that is kept even when power is lost and can only be changed through the installation of new computer code by means of "re-flashing" the ECM. EPA considers this a permanent change in the ECM programming. Re-flashing is made possible by means of tuners, as described below.
- 35. One type of defeat device products are emulators. These products simulate the signals that properly working emissions controls normally produce, so that the ECM will not detect any anomaly and will perceive the emissions controls as being present and functioning. In this way, emission components can be removed, and the vehicle will continue to operate. Emulators are available for DPFs, SCR systems and their DEF tanks, oxygen sensors, and NOx sensors.

36. The ECM software can be modified using a device called a "tuner" to access the ECM through the DLC, which is typically found under the dashboard on the driver's side. A tuner is basically an interface that can either have the revised software file ("tune") housed in it, known as a pre-loaded tuner, or they come without software files but can accept revised software files from other sources at a later point in time and subsequently be used to install them. Tuners are used to flash the ECM with the revised software tunes. By changing the engine software, a person using a tuner can enhance engine performance by compensating increased flow volume caused by the absence of emission control components, modify the fueling strategy to increase fueling rate, or change the timing of fuel delivery, all at the expense of increased emissions.

37. The OBD system is designed such that sensors connected to the emission control components determine when they are not operating properly and will generate DTCs and illuminate the MIL. The tuning process prevents emission control related DTCs from generating, thus the MIL does not activate. End-users tuning their vehicle want to turn off DTCs related to emission controls because it can indicate to authorities that emission controls have been removed or disabled, and the vehicle might fail an emissions inspection in states that rely only on MIL checks or OBD scans for their inspections. Thus, tuning shops and tune software developers, such as Gear Box Z, typically include a feature that disables this key feature of the OBD system.

38. Finally, tuning can also defeat the LHM that would be caused by the failure of the emission control component sensors to detect any signals or the missing emission control components. Without LHM, the vehicle would continue to operate normally, despite the emission controls not working as they should, with the likely result that emissions would be much higher than if controlled properly.

Determining the Effect of Defeat Devices and Tampering on Diesel Trucks

39. EPA considers the systems and activities described above as the most egregious parts and actions because they have the most substantial impact on vehicle emissions. To determine the effect of aftermarket defeat device products, EPA established a two-pronged approach to estimate the increase of pollution when the emission controls on a diesel truck are removed. The two prongs are testing and engineering analysis.

Testing

- 40. Testing is the most direct way to determine the effect on emissions from tampering and defeat devices, but it is difficult to do, expensive, and time-consuming. Fortunately, the testing that has been done corroborates the second prong: engineering analysis.
- 41. Testing consists of running a stock diesel pickup truck through standard emissions testing procedures in a laboratory, then deleting the pollution control equipment, and then repeating the same procedure to determine the change in emissions. EPA's contractor, Eastern Research Group, Inc., (ERG) alongs ide

EPA personnel, conducted testing to determine the effect defeat devices and tampering have on emissions. ¹⁵ I did not participate in the testing, but, as noted in the description of my experience, I am familiar with the testing protocols because I have witnessed other testing and audited testing laboratories in accordance with EPA requirements and protocols. I reviewed the testing protocols used by ERG in the testing, and I conferred at length with those who conducted this testing and studied their test results reports.

42. ERG has conducted a total of 67 emissions tests on five dieselpowered pickup trucks. Of the 67 tests, 61 were on trucks in which tuners were the
only aftermarket product used (i.e., the emission controls remained), while six tests
included both tuners and full deletes. A "full delete," means that all emission control
devices installed in the exhaust systems (DOCs, DPFs, and NACs or SCRs) have
been removed and replaced with straight pipes, as well as that the EGR system has
been removed or disabled, resulting in large increases in emissions in excess of the
EPA-certified version of the vehicle. Each set of tests included a baseline test of

¹⁵ EPA's Aftermarket Emissions Testing Results, publicly-available in response to a FOIA request, both the redacted 2013 and 2014 Summary Reports and the redacted 2016 Testing Report,

https://foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/action/public/submissionDetails?trackingNumber = EPA-HQ-2019-002205&type=request.

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the vehicle before any tampering was performed, and tests of the vehicle with the tuners installed and controls deleted, where applicable.

Engineering Analysis

- 43. Engineering analysis is conducted using engineering principles to estimate what the emissions would be from a diesel pickup truck if the emissions control components were removed. This is done conservatively by comparing the certified emissions rates from a fully controlled pickup truck that meets current EPA emissions standards using DOC, DPF, EGR, and SCR, and comparing those rates against a similar truck with a similar engine built for the 2002 MY without any aftertreatment emission controls. The 2002 MY truck engines are used for the comparison because no add-on emission controls were required for most trucks to meet the EPA emission standards for that year. Thus, it's the equivalent of a fully deleted truck in terms of physical configuration of the engine and emission controls (i.e., no emission controls). Furthermore, this comparison is valid because other than the add-on emission controls listed above, the 2002 diesel engines and the 2020 diesel engines are essentially technologically equivalent. This is because diesel engines themselves have not changed significantly over the years, but what has changed are the emission controls and fuel injection systems used on diesel engines and diesel vehicles.
- 44. This engineering analysis was designed by EPA for emissions testing and was compared to emission testing for verification purposes. This exact type of

engineering analysis is not something that is done routinely in other fields, since it is unique to the practice of evaluating air pollution control removal in motor vehicles. However, it is based on conventional engineering principles used throughout the practice of engineering.

45. When engineering analysis was conducted on the same trucks that ERG tested, the emission rates predicted by the analysis coincide with the testing results. For example, emissions testing on a 2011 Ford F250 pickup truck equipped with a 6.7-liter Powerstroke diesel engine (EPA engine family BFMXD06.771C) revealed that NOx emissions in its stock configuration were 0.0303 grams per mile (g/mi). This truck was then fully deleted and tested using two different tuners from different vendors. The resulting NOx emissions were 10.533 g/mi for the first tuner and 8.339 g/mi for the second. In other words, both tuners had a similar emissions impact and complete removal of all emission controls on 2011 Ford F250 trucks with a 6.7-liter Powerstroke diesel engine increased their NOx emissions by about 348 times or 275 times, respectively. 16

¹⁶ See EPA's Aftermarket Emissions Testing Results, Publicly-available in response to a FOIA request, *TD52 H&S SCT and Spartan Investigation Summary Report 2014_Redacted*, at 33 (Jul. 2, 2014),

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46. For reference, the test vehicle was certified by Ford to emit 0.3 g/mi of NOx on the FTP75 certification test cycle where a standard of 0.4 g/mi applied. The certification test cycle is different than the FTP74 test cycle used by EPA to test the fully deleted truck. Therefore, the EPA's fully deleted test results are not directly comparable to the certified or standard values. However, the FTP74 test cycle is similar to the FTP75 cycle in terms of vehicle speed and load, perhaps the most significant factor on emissions. But the FTP74 does not include a cold start like the FTP75. The cold start aspect of the FTP75 test cycle creates an even worse case for emissions. Therefore, it is likely that the deleted vehicle tested by EPA would have emitted the same or higher on the FTP75 test cycle as it did on the FTP74. Based on engineering judgement, a relative comparison can still be made between the fully deleted test results and certified emission levels or standards. A pre-control diesel truck from 1985 or earlier would meet the standards effective at the time, which were 10.7 g/bhp-hr, which converts to 13.375 g/mi based on the conversion factor of 1.25 bhp-hr/mi for class 3 diesel pickups (g/mi and g/bhp-hr denote different testing methodologies but are roughly proportional), engineering analysis suggests that this pre-control vehicle produces emissions at the same rate a fully deleted 2011 truck produces. In other words, a fully deleted 2011 diesel truck produces similar NOx emissions as a pre-control diesel truck did in 1985. Thus, engineering analysis conservatively indicates an increase in NOx

emissions for such tampering of 45 times the truck's controlled emissions, even though actual testing showed much higher increases.

47. Similarly, EPA and ERG's tests for PM revealed that this same truck in its stock, untampered configuration produced emissions at a rate of 0.0017 g/mi. Tests on the truck with the first and second tuner and straight pipes yielded emissions of 0.0649 and 0.0685 g/mi, respectively, for an increase of approximately 40 times the truck's controlled emissions. The Engineering analysis demonstrates that the 2011 stock truck meets the EPA standards that were in effect in 2011 (0.02 g/mi), producing emission at a rate of 0.01 g/mi. The fully tampered version of the 2011 truck is assumed to be similar to a pre-control truck from 1988, which was required to meet the 0.6g/bhp-hr standards in place prior to 1988. Thus, for PM, engineering analysis produces a somewhat less conservative estimated increase of around 60 times the truck's controlled emissions.

48. As illustrated above, engineering analysis is a verified method that can be used to conservatively estimate the consequences of removing emission control components that is a much simpler alternative to full emissions testing, and

¹⁷ *Id.* at 33.

¹⁸ Heavy-Duty Highway Compression-Ignition Engines and Urban Buses: Exhaust Emission Standards, U.S. EPA, (Mar. 2016), https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100O9ZZ.pdf.

can be used when such testing is not available for the purpose of estimating the effects of removing emission controls from diesel pickup trucks.

Gear Box Z's Defeat Device Products

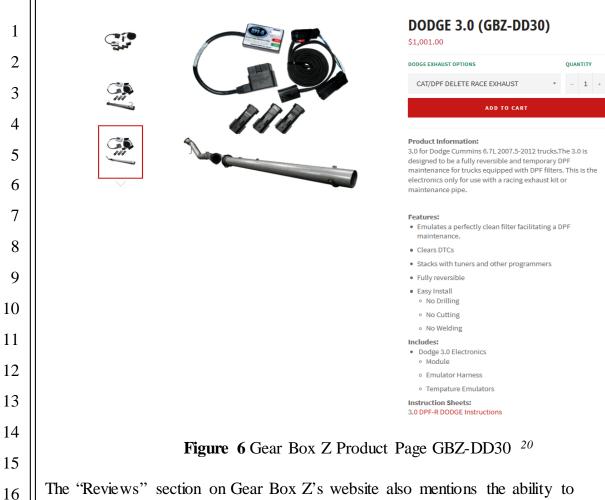
49. On its publicly available website, www.gearboxz.com, ¹⁹ Gear Box Z describes itself as "a high-tech manufacturer that specializes in Off-Road Competition tuning for Ford Powerstroke, GMC Duramax and Dodge Cummins diesel pickups." The website also includes advertisements for the sale of tuners and exhaust systems for diesel pickup trucks manufactured by Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler.

Tuners

50. The tuners Gear Box Z sells or offers to sell on its website are advertised to enhance vehicle power and performance. They are advertised to facilitate removing DPFs (including DPF emulators) listed under the "features" of the GBZ-DD30 Dodge 3.0 defeat device, as shown in a screen shot of the Gear Box Z website in **Figure 6** below:

¹⁹ I accessed the Gear Box Z website on April 2, 2020, May 6, 2020, and August 18, 2020. The testimony about the information on this website pertains to what I

viewed on these dates of access.



address CAT and DPF deletes.²¹ Thus, the tuners Gear Box Z offers for sale can enable the removal of the DPF and DOC components. Gear Box Z's website also offers EGR block plates, and GBZ states on its website that the block plates

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²⁰ See Gear Box Z Website, "Dodge 3.0" https://gearboxz.com/collections/tuners/products/gbz-dd30-gbz-dodge-3-0electronics?variant=22336866247 (last visited Aug. 2020). The full screen shot capture is also produced in Appendix C.

²¹ See Appendix B for screen shot captures of the "Reviews" and "Customer Questions and Answers" from the Gear Box Z website.

require a programmer (i.e. tuner) to work properly.²² Thus, the tuners provide for complete removal of all emission control components installed by the OEMs on their diesel pickup trucks other than the SCR systems installed on the newest models.

- 51. Gear Box Z advertises that the tuners are "fully reversible," which customers want if they do not like the tune, need to pass an emissions test, or sell the vehicle. Full reversal would also require the end-user to reconnect all of the original sensors into their original location. The only way Gear Box Z's tuners can accomplish the changes described above is by changing the computer code on the vehicles' ECMs and defeating the OBD system's warnings and controls. This is identical to the function of the tuners that EPA tested, as described previously. Thus, given my background and experience with tuners, how they are used in the industry, and my knowledge as to how they defeat emission controls, these products function as advertised by eliminating all emission controls on the trucks in which they are installed, resulting in a very substantial increase in emissions of harmful pollutants.
- 52. Gear Box Z also mentions the use of their products for "maintenance mode," however, they do not indicate why there would be any need for a

²² See Appendix C for a screen shot capture of Gear Box Z's full product description of its "EGR Block Plates" for sale on the Gear Box Z website.

temporary maintenance tool when performing legitimate maintenance or repair of any motor vehicle. Moreover, a video on Gear Box Z's website demonstrates a "test pipe" installation process that is so comprehensive, negating any "testing" or "maintenance" pretense.²³

DPF Emulators

53. Gear Box Z's website also advertises DPF emulators, which, as noted earlier, are electronic components that simulate all of the signals that are normally produced by the sensors on functioning DPF filters. When a DPF emulator is connected, it causes the ECU to treat the vehicle's operation as if a fully operational DPF filter is installed. In this way, the DPF systems can be fully removed from the vehicle and the vehicle will be able to operate without the ECM detecting that there is a problem.

Exhaust Systems

54. Gear Box Z's website also offers for sale various exhaust systems for Ford, GM, and Dodge, which are found on its website under manufacturer specific tabs.²⁴ For Ford trucks, Gear Box Z offers "4" Down-Pipe Back CAT/DPF Delete Exhaust" as well as Ford EGR Block Plates under its

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²³ See "Gear Box Z – DPF Video," Gear Box Z Blog, (Dec. 8, 2016), https://www.gearboxz.com/blogs/news/gear-box-z-dpf

²⁴ See Appendix C for screen shots of Gear Box Z's website showing the various manufacturer specific tabs and the "exhaust options" offered.

"Exhaust Options" tab. For Dodge trucks, it offers "CAT/DPF Delete," "4" Full DPF Delete," "DPF Delete," and "Cab and Chassis" race exhaust under its "Dodge Exhaust Options." For GM, it offers a "4" Down-Pipe Back CAT/DPF Delete Exhaust" for GM trucks. All of these "exhaust options" replace the full set of emission controls found on these trucks with what is essentially a straight pipe. The exhaust options explicitly state "CAT/DPF Delete" in the name, identifying that these parts delete these emission controls. Thus, the use of any of these products alongside the tuners Gear Box Z advertises and offers for sale would result in a "full delete" for any of the trucks on which they are installed.

EGR Block Plates

55. Gear Box Z's website includes advertisements for several EGR block plates for Ford pickup trucks, and the language in the advertisements states as follows: "The EGR Block Plates are designed to be fully reversible for trucks equipped with EGRs. This part number comes with 2 pieces. **These plates require a programmer to work properly**." (Emphasis included). The statements also allege the block plates can help increase performance or alternatively help increase fuel economy. ²⁵ Installation of these plates on a diesel pickup truck

²⁵ See Gear Box Z's Website, "DPF-R Ford EGR Block Plates" Product Page https://gearboxz.com/collections/ford/products/gbz-fbp-gbz-dpf-r-ford-egr-block-plates (last visited Aug. 28, 2020); See also Appendix C for a screen shot of this product page from the Gear Box Z website.

would cause significant increases in NOx emissions, even absent the removal of any other emission control component from that truck.

Analysis of Gear Box Z's Products Related to Emissions & Emission Controls

representative of what would be achieved with tuners and full deletes is the most representative of what would be achieved with the products sold by Gear Box Z. Gear Box Z advertises tuners and straight pipes for Ford diesel pickup trucks functionally equivalent to two configurations that EPA tested. For example, the EPA tests on a 2011 Ford diesel truck with a tuner and straight pipes, products that are functionally equivalent to Gear Box Z's products for the same truck, show that these products caused NOx emissions to increase an average of 310 times, NMHC emissions to increase 1140 times, CO emissions to increase by 120 times, and PM emissions to increase by 40 times. Thus, one diesel pickup truck equipped with a Gear Box Z tuner and "CAT/DPF Delete Race Exhaust" i.e. straight pipe, would pollute as much as 310 untampered pickup trucks for NOx, 1140 trucks for NMHC, 120 trucks for CO, and 40 trucks for PM. These increases would be somewhat different for other truck makes or model years for which Gear Box Z

 $^{^{26}}$ See EPA's aftermarket emissions testing results, publicly-available in response to a FOIA request, 2019,

https://foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/action/public/submissionDetails?trackingNumber =EPA-HQ-2019-002205&type=request, TD52 H&S SCT and Spartan Investigation Summary Report 2014 Redacted at 9.

27 *Id.* at 33.

advertises products, depending on the emission controls installed on such other trucks, but the net effect is essentially the same: a very large increase in emissions. Given such large emissions increases suggested based on the tests EPA conducted, the installation of Gear Box Z's combination of products on any truck would also be expected to greatly exceed the certified emission standard of that vehicle.

- 57. Engineering analysis demonstrates similar results, though the comparison of current technology trucks and older ones is complicated by the fact that certification requirements have changed. Current testing methodology for pickup trucks requires that testing be performed in a chassis dynamometer, meaning the emissions are tested in the same way as light duty vehicles (such as gasoline-powered cars) are tested. In this method, the entire vehicle is tested as a unit, and the emission standards are expressed in grams per mile. Prior to 2011, diesel pickup truck emissions were not required to be chassis-certified; rather their engines were tested in an engine dynamometer, in which the engine is tested outside of the vehicle, and the emissions standards are expressed in grams per brake horsepower-hour.
- 58. The two methods of emission testing have different drive cycles, thus the standards are not directly comparable. However, engineering analysis makes it possible to directly compare some vehicles with more modern add-on controls (as required to meet 2003 and later emission standards) against their pre-2003 counterparts (which still met the standards that applied on their year of

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manufacture). Using this approach produces very conservative estimates, since a fully deleted vehicle behaves more like a 1980s version, but is nevertheless useful for comparison purposes, and to allow for analysis of the products Gear Box Z sells for pre-2011 trucks, since EPA's testing data comes from 2011 and newer vehicles. For example, when this is done for MY 2004-2007 Dodge pickup trucks equipped with Cummins engines, NMHC increases by 7 times, CO increases by 8 times, NOx increases by 10 times, and PM increases by 45 times. For MY 2008-2010 Ford diesel pickup trucks, the equivalent changes are a 21-fold increase in CO and a 37-fold increase in NOx. For MY 2007-2010 GM pickups, the increases are a six-fold increase in CO and a 30-fold increase in NOx. For these Ford and GM trucks, comparisons of PM and NMHC are not possible because the modern, well-controlled trucks produced such a low amount of emissions, they were undetectable by the instruments used during the test, giving a reading of zero. Using such a reading against a tampered truck's emission rates would produce an infinite increase.

59. Both analysis methods discussed above indicate that, diesel trucks equipped with Gear Box Z's products will emit significantly more emissions of PM, NOx, CO, and NMHC as their compliant counterparts. Furthermore, the emissions for each of these pollutants are all above the EPA regulated emission standards under the CAA.

Gear Box Z reported that it sold 8,323 defeat devices (6,672 tuners,

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656 DPF emulators, 866 EGR deletes and 129 exhaust replacement pipes) between January 1, 2015 and April 24, 2017. ²⁸ In order to calculate the emissions consequences of these sales, EPA's contractor, ERG, used an emissions calculator EPA and ERG developed for assessing the impact of tampering and defeat device cases, which takes into account the expected remaining life of the vehicle based on the model year of the vehicle. The calculator assumes that all trucks equipped with tuners and emulators have their emission control systems fully deleted. However, the calculator does not count the sales of EGR deletes, DPF emulators, or exhaust replacement straight pipes from the same vendor as additional deletions, since these parts may have been installed on the same trucks in which the tuners were installed. Thus, the total of trucks assumed to be deleted for the calculations was 7,328 trucks, which represents the 7,328 delete tuners. Based on these assumptions, EPA estimates that the trucks modified with Gear Box Z's defeat devices will cause excess emissions 3,790 tons for NOx, 87 tons for PM, 1,722 tons for CO, and 120 tons for NMHC over the remaining life of the vehicles.

61. Assuming Gear Box Z continued to sell products at the same rate per month that they were selling during their reported sales between April 24, 2017 until

²⁸ See Galer Decl. Ex. 1; Ex B (Table 2), Gear Box Z Inc.'s, Initial Response to EPA Section 208 Information Request, (Jun. 30, 2017).

April 24, 2020 (a total of 844 days or approximately 28 months), they would have been selling enough tuners to cause some 262 trucks per month to be fully deleted. At this rate, each month of additional sales would have resulted in increased emissions of NOx by 132 tons, PM emissions by 3 tons, CO emissions by 62 tons and NMHC emissions by 4 tons over the remaining life of the vehicles.

Conclusion

62. For the aforementioned reasons, I conclude that the products Gear Box Z manufactures and offers for sale, as identified in Appendix A – "Gear Box Z Defeat Device Product List," are identical in function to products EPA has tested and evaluated though engineering analysis, and I calculate that they increase emissions in diesel pickup trucks to the level of 2002 model year diesel engines, which is up to 310 times their compliant emissions rate for NOx, 40 times for PM, 120 times for CO, and 1140 times for NMHC, as these products remove and or disable the emission controls on the EPA certified diesel trucks. These emissions levels are all vastly in excess of the emission standards set by EPA in accordance with the CAA.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Executed on August 19, 2020, in Columbia, Maryland

|S| Mario E. Jorguera Mario E. Jorquera

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APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A – Gear Box Z Defeat Device Product List

Name	Vehicle Make Application	GBZ Part Number	Type of Defeat Device
DPF-R Ford EGR Block Plates	Ford	GBZ-FBP	Software
Ford 4.0 Programmer	Ford	GBZ-FD40	Software
Ford 4.0 Plus Programmer	Ford	GBZ-FED40	Software
Electron - Ford 2008-2010 6.4L Power Stroke	Ford	GBZ-EM1.0	Software
Electron - Ford 2011-2017 6.7L Power Stroke	Ford	GBZ-EM1.0	Software
Ford Electron Add-Ons (including Plus Tune, Tachyon Tune, and Maintenance Mode)	Ford	GBZ-EM1.0	Software
GBZ - E41 Maintenance Mode & Economy Tune 2011-2016	Ford	Unknown	Software
GBZ - 41 Maintenance Mode 2011-2016 6.7L	Ford	Unknown	Software
Dodge 3.0	Dodge	GBZ-DD30	Software
Dodge Electron Add-Ons (including Plus Tune, Tachyon Tune, and Maintenance Mode)	GM	GBZ-EM1.0	Software
Duramax 4.0 Programmer	GM	GBZ-GMD40	Software
Duramax 4.0 Plus Programmer	GM	GBZ-GMED40	Software

Electron - GM 2007.5-2010 LMM Duramax	GM	GBZ-EM1.0	Software
Electron - GM 2011-2017 LML Duramax	GM	GBZ-EM1.0	Software
AFE 4" Down-Pipe Back CAT/DPF Delete Race Exhaust for Ford Trucks	Ford	AFEFP4F	Hardware
AFE CAT/DPF Delete Race Exhaust for Ford Trucks	Ford	AFEFP2	Hardware
AFE DPF Delete Race Exhaust for Ford Trucks	Ford	AFEFP	Hardware
Race Exaust for Ford Trucks	Ford	Unknown	Hardware
CAT/DPF Delete Race Exhaust	Ford	Unknown	Hardware
4" Down-Pipe Back Cat/DPF Delete Race Exhaust	Ford	Unknown	Hardware
11-16 6.7L Diesel MBRP/P1 Installer Series Competition Race Pipe	Ford	Uknown	Hardware
AFE 4" Down-Pipe Back CAT/DPF Delete Race Exhaust for GM Trucks	GM	AFEGMP4F	Hardware
AFE DPF Delete Race Exhaust for GM Trucks Crew Cab Long Box	GM	AFEGMP- CCLB	Hardware
AFE DPF Delete Race Exhaust for GM Trucks Crew Cab Short Bed	GM	AFEGMP- CCSB	Hardware
AFE DPF Delete Race Exhaust for GM Trucks Extended Cab Short Box	GM	AFEGMP-ECSB	Hardware

DPF Delete Race Exhaust for Extended Cab Long Box	GM	Unknown	Hardware
DPF Delete Race Exhaust-Crew Cab long Box	GM	Unknown	Hardware
DPF Delete Race Exhaust for Extended Cab Short Box	GM	Unknown	Hardware
DPF Delete Race Exhaust-Crew Cab Short Box	GM	Unknown	Hardware
4" Down-Pipe Back Cat/DPF Delete Race Exhaust	GM	Unknown	Hardware
DPF Emulator	Dodge	GBZ-DD30	Hardware
EGT Emulator	Dodge	Unknown	Hardware
AFE 4" Turbo Back DPF Delete Race Exhaust for Dodge Trucks	Dodge	AFEDP4F	Hardware
AFE CAB & Chassis DPF Delete Race Exhaust for Dodge Trucks	Dodge	AFEDPCC	Hardware
AFE CAT/DPF Delete Race Exhaust for Dodge Trucks	Dodge	AFEDP2	Hardware
AFE DPF Delete Race Exhaust for Dodge Trucks	Dodge	AFEDP	Hardware
DPF Delete Race Exhaust	Dodge	Unknown	Hardware
CAT/DPF Delete Race Exhaust	Dodge	Unknown	Hardware

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Cab & Chassis DPF Delete Race Exhaust	Dodge	Unknown	Hardware
4" Full DPF Delete Race Exhaust	Dodge	Unknown	Hardware

APPENDIX B

Appendix B - Captures of Reviews and Messages from Gear Box Z's web pages

Captured by Mario Jorquera on June 23, 2020

Emphasis in yellow highlight added

Reviews

Tony on May 01, 2016

Wasn't sure about this tuner because of the price being so low compared to H&S and SCT tuners, but I decided to give if a try... it installs very easily, just plug it into OBDII port and it goes through the tuning and tells you when to unplug it. I installed dpf and cat delete pipes and egr delete kit and no codes. Runs much stronger and around 3 mpg better. I have the no hp gain tuner. You can feel the engine runs much freer. A good little tuner for the price

02-23-13

4 weeks ago I installed the Gear Box Z 4.0+ economy tune program with the DPF, EGR and CAT delete.

I have more power than I ever could imagine. The truck runs better than ever and sounds like a turbine jet at the exhaust.

So far no problems with codes and I have put about 500 miles on her. Now I really love my truck. I cannot wait to try towing or taking to the mountains. I recommend the Gear Box Z to anyone who wants more power and does not want to add a tuner. After you program the truck you put the programmer in the glove box and save it to diagnose trouble if you have any. I do not so far.

03-12-13

I've been running the Gear Box Z DPF delete for about 5 months now and I am totally pleased with it.

No issues at all. I do have 37's... Noticeable HP gains though. I went with a 5" straight pipe setup and like the jet engine sound.

I was skeptical about it at first, took the leap of faith and it didn't let me down. Great tuner if not looking for insane HP gains and just want to get rid of the DPF.

July 10, 2017

customer message

Installed the DPF-R + on the Ford 6.4L, I would not have believed it and I'm sure others wont either. However, I know, my phone pictures tell the same story and I'm sticking to

it! I went from single digits, yes 8-9.5 mpg towing & 9-9.9 mpg highway empty (no CEL on or any other issues) to the exhaust fix (filter/cat off MBRP set up) Now "off road and on the track" towing is at 16.4 mpg and empty 1st tank 20.2 mpg. NICE! I like my truck once more. '08 Ford dually 4:11 rear end 4x4 crew cab 80,000 miles.

February 08, 2017

Customer Questions and Answers:

Question: My tuner is coming up with code 0A000139.

I have egr delete and dpf delete.

Tried running truck for 15 seconds and then reinstalling the maintenance mode, but the code keeps popping up. Any help would be appreciated.

Answer: This code is saying "Download to truck failed." Make sure the battery voltage is up and stable. Make sure there are no other devices connected to the truck and everything is powered off. If the problem continues call Gear Box Z.

Phone: 877-217-1911

Question: I have a 2008 Ford F-350 I am using the standard gearbox z tuner gbz-fd40 for this truck with a dpf maintenance mode. I performed a complete EGR maintenance and I have a check engine light concerning the egr valve/system. I concluded from the website the product will work with dpf/egr maintenance mode without a check engine light? Will it work or do I need a different product/download? Your help in this matter is greatly appreciated!

Answer: You will need to remove the temperature sensor from the EGR cooler, insulate and reconnect it to the truck, then secure it to the wire harness.

Question: Hello 1 have a 2008 F250 Diesel I would like to know if I could run a test pipe only, no tune. Thank U

Answer: If you do not run a tune that stops the regen cycle the DPF filter will plug off and shut down.

Question: looking to buy 5" exhaust system and egr deleat kit for a 2010 f250 power stroke with 6.4 would like some info and pricing.

Answer: www. GearBoxZ.com Phone:877-217-1911

Question: Good Morning, We purchased a GBZ-FD40 on 11/15/16 and installed it on a 2008 Ford 6.4. We purchased this so it would not code for the deleted EGR. It is still coding is there an update that I need to do, or what ideas do you have for me. Thank you for your help.

Answer: For the GBZ-FD40 turn off the EGR system and the DPF sytem. If you get a code for EGR temperature sensor, remove the sensor from the EGR cooler. Insulate the sensor and connect it back into the circuit, then secure the sensor to the wire harness.

Question: I purchased the DPFmaintenance power plus70 from your site and took the egr valve and coolers and the dpf exhaust off my 08 f350. After putting new exhaust sections on and the egr maintenace mode kit I installed the system on the truck. Seems to run great other than my idle is now at nearly 1000 RPMs all the time hot or cold engine. Is the nearly 1000 RPM normal with your system? Truck use to idle just below 750 when it was warm and high idled 1100 when it was cold. Any info would be helpful.

Answer: The exhaust Gas Temperature sensors need to be removed from the DPF filter, insulated and reconnected to the truck. Just secure the

Question: Hello, I am looking to get rid of the DPF in my 2008 Ford F350 with the 6.4L. I was looking for pipe that had bungs in it, but it seems you guys don't have them with the bungs?

Answer: Bungs are not neccesary. Insulate and connect temperature sensors, then fasten them to the wire harness.

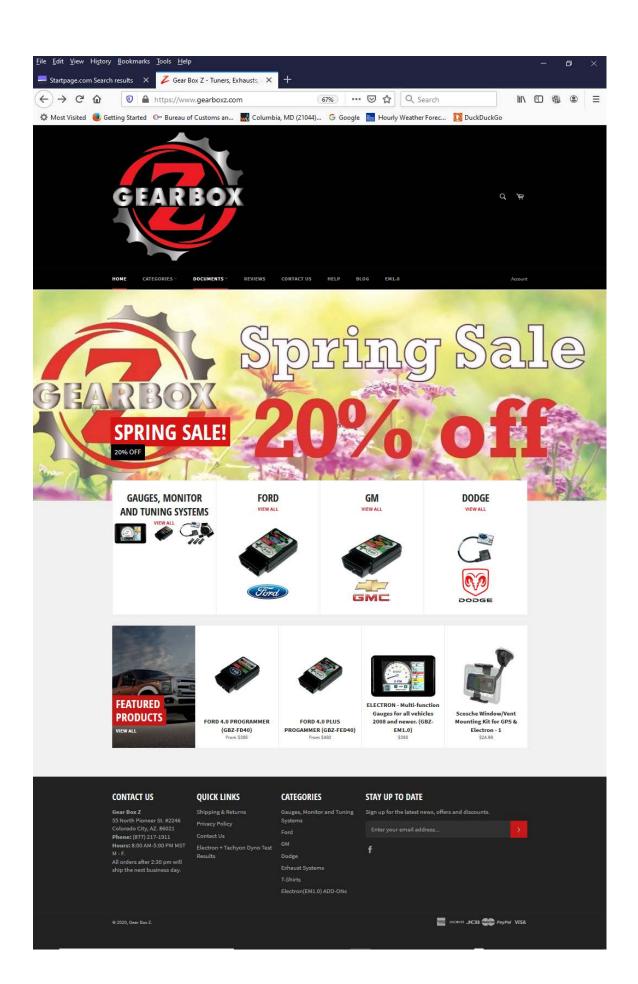
Question: Can this be used in 2008 F450 Super Duty?

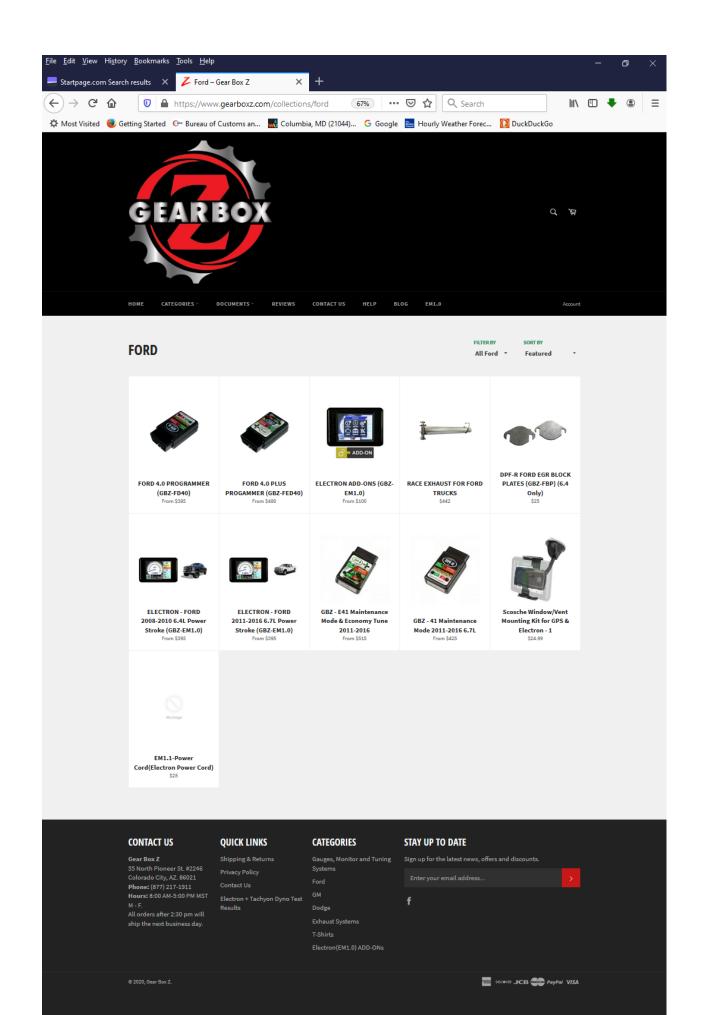
Answer: Yes

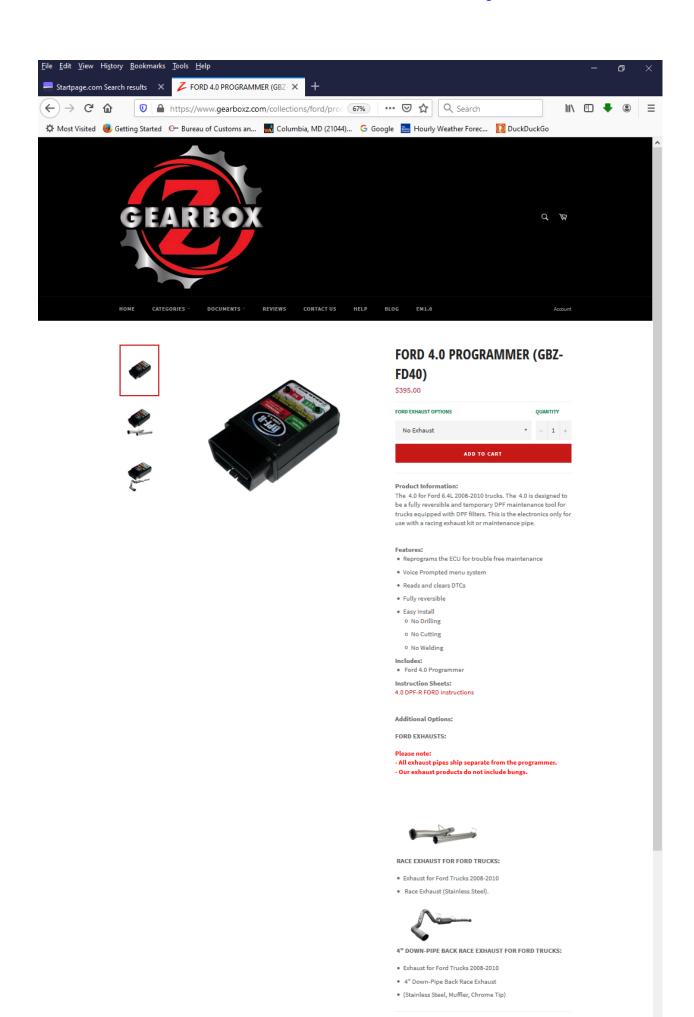
APPENDIX C

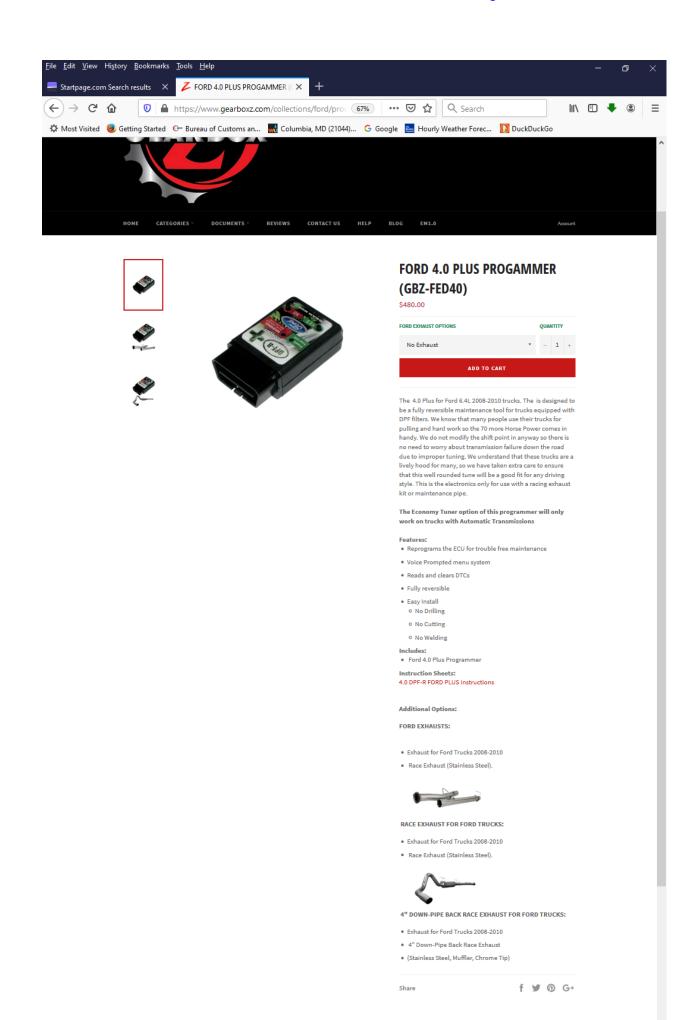
APPENDIX C - Screen Capture of Pages from Gear Box Z's Website

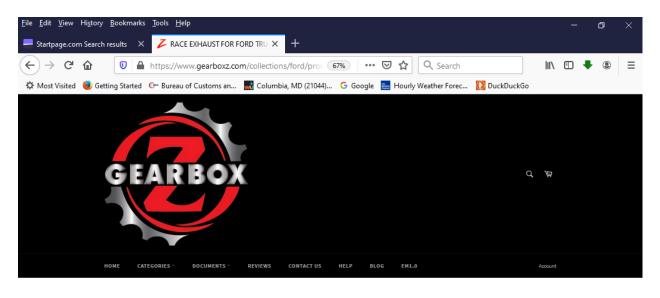
Captured on June 24, 2020 by Mario Jorquera





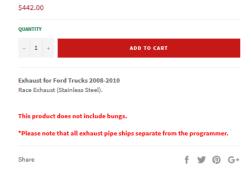


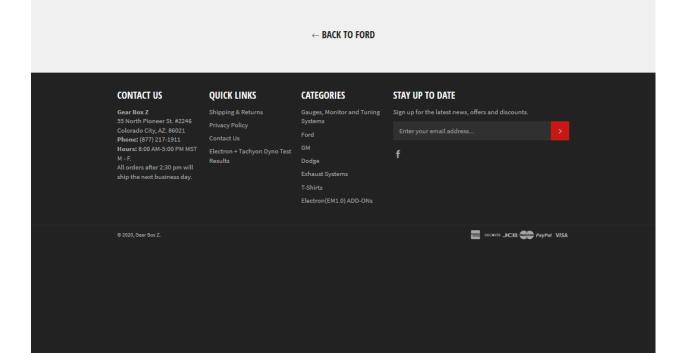


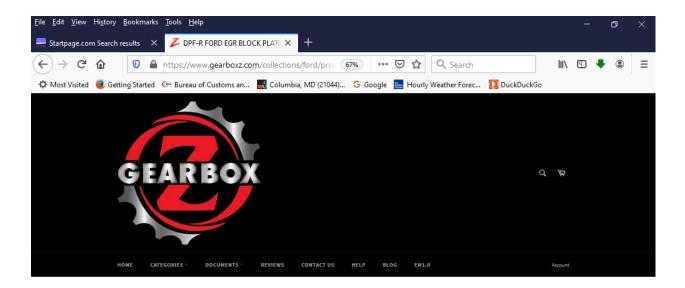




RACE EXHAUST FOR FORD TRUCKS

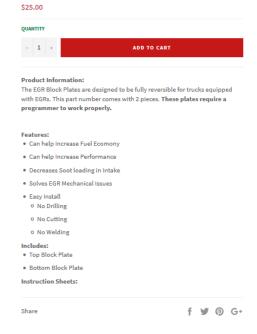


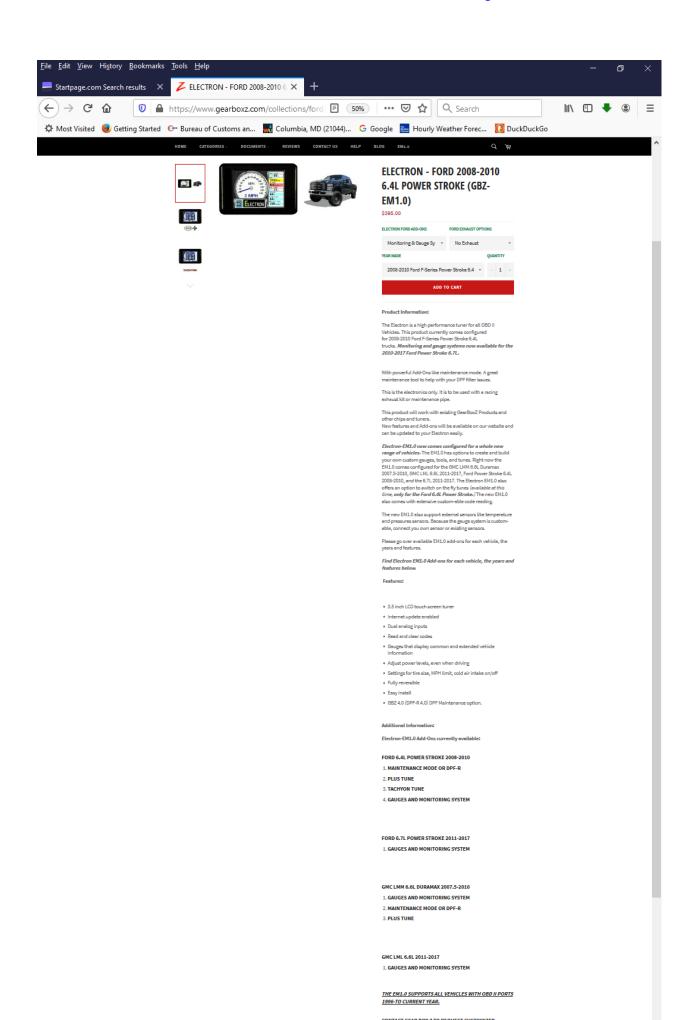


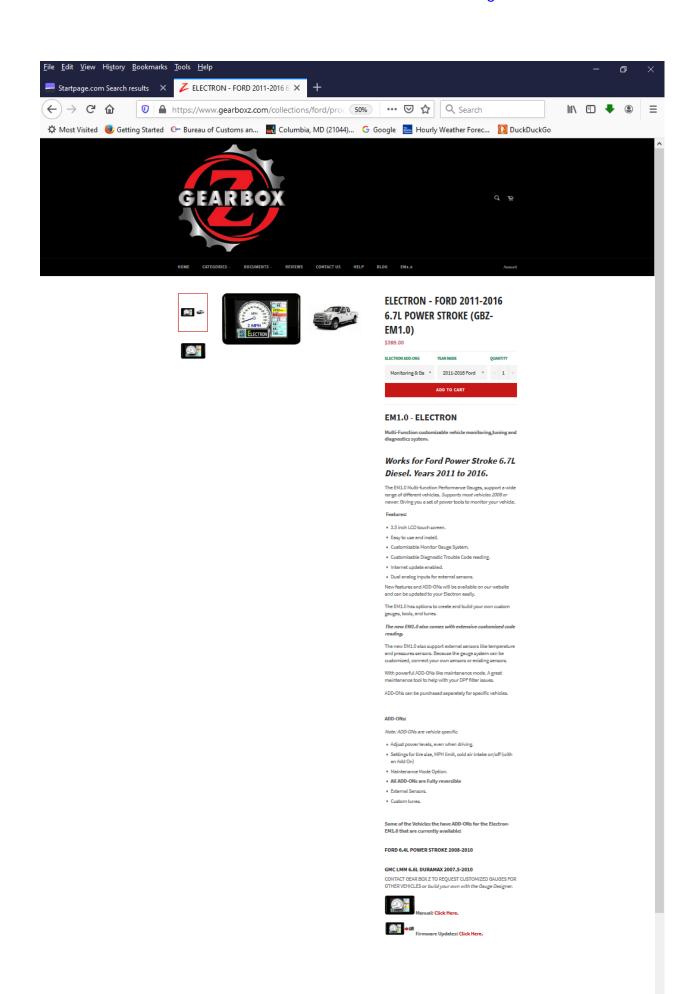


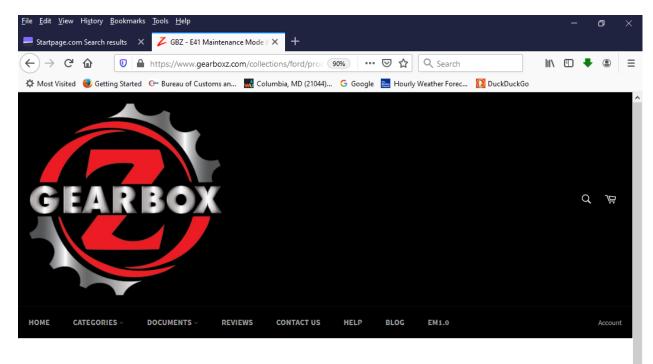


DPF-R FORD EGR BLOCK PLATES (GBZ-FBP) (6.4 ONLY)





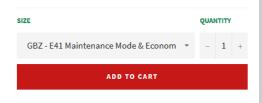






GBZ - E41 MAINTENANCE MODE & ECONOMY TUNE 2011-2016

\$515.00



The 4.1 Plus for Ford 6.7L 2011-2016 trucks. The is designed to be a fully reversible maintenance tool for trucks equipped with DPF filters. We know that many people use their trucks for pulling and hard work so the 45 more Horse Power comes in handy. We do not modify the shift point in anyway so there is no need to worry about transmission failure down the road due to improper tuning. We understand that these trucks are a lively hood for many, so we have taken extra care to ensure that this well rounded tune will be a good fit for any driving style. This is the electronics only for use with a racing exhaust kit or maintenance pipe.

The Economy Tuner option of this programmer will only work on trucks with Automatic Transmissions

Features:

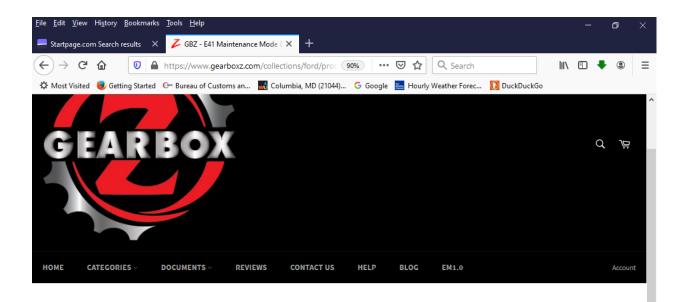
- Reprograms the ECU for trouble free maintenance
- Voice Prompted menu system
- Reads and clears DTCs
- Fully reversible
- Easy Install

Share











GBZ - E41 MAINTENANCE MODE & ECONOMY TUNE 2011-2016

\$515.00 SIZE

GBZ - E41 Maintenance Mode & Econom

ADD TO CART

The 4.1 Plus for Ford 6.7L 2011-2016 trucks. The is designed to be a fully reversible maintenance tool for trucks equipped with DPF filters. We know that many people use their trucks for pulling and hard work so the 45 more Horse Power comes in handy. We do not modify the shift point in anyway so there is no need to worry about transmission failure down the road due to improper tuning. We understand that these trucks are a lively hood for many, so we have taken extra care to ensure that this well rounded tune will be a good fit for any driving style. This is the electronics only for use with a racing exhaust kit or maintenance pipe.

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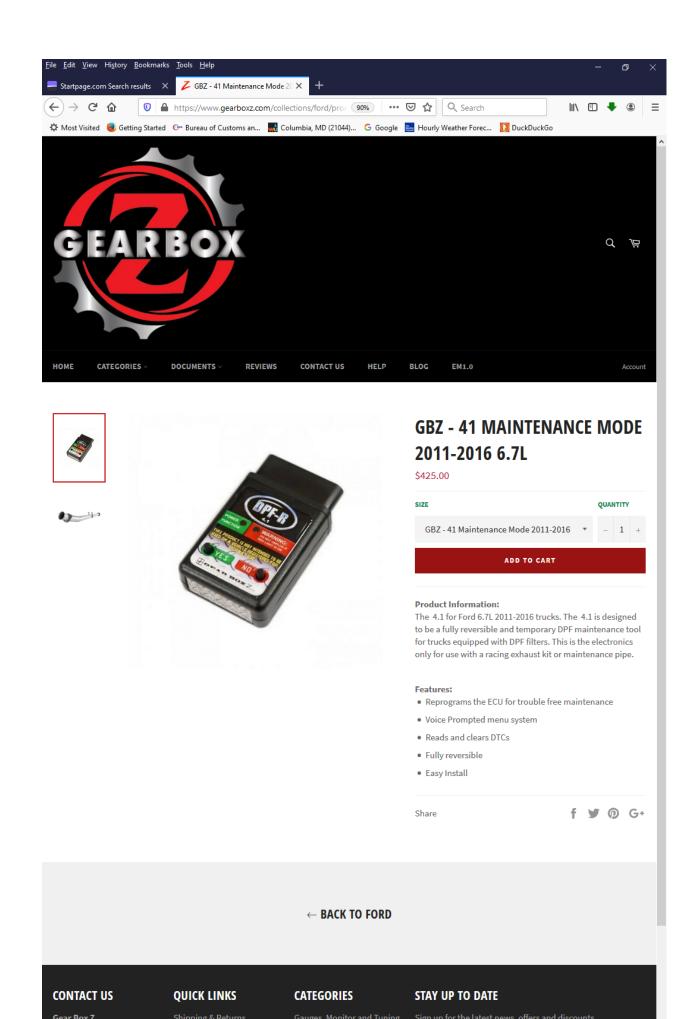
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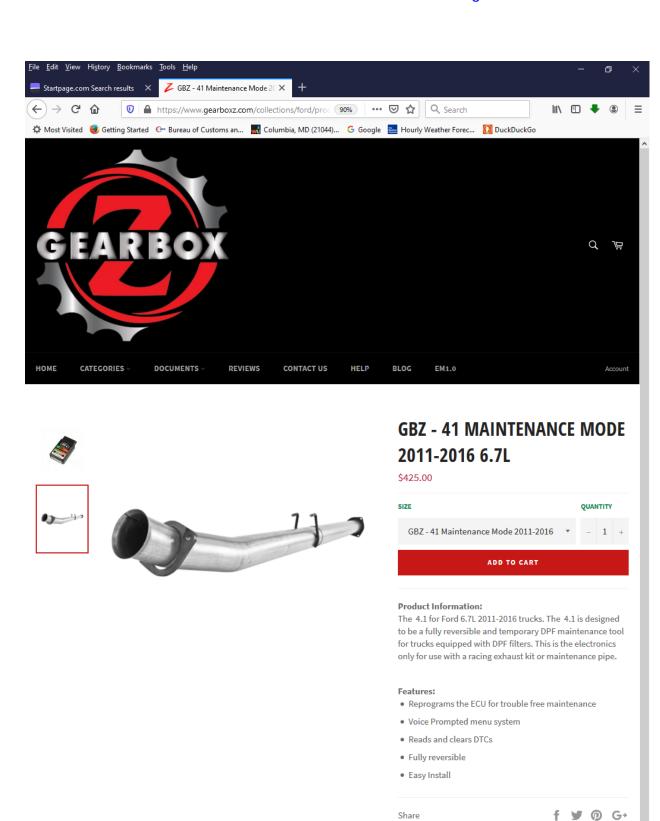




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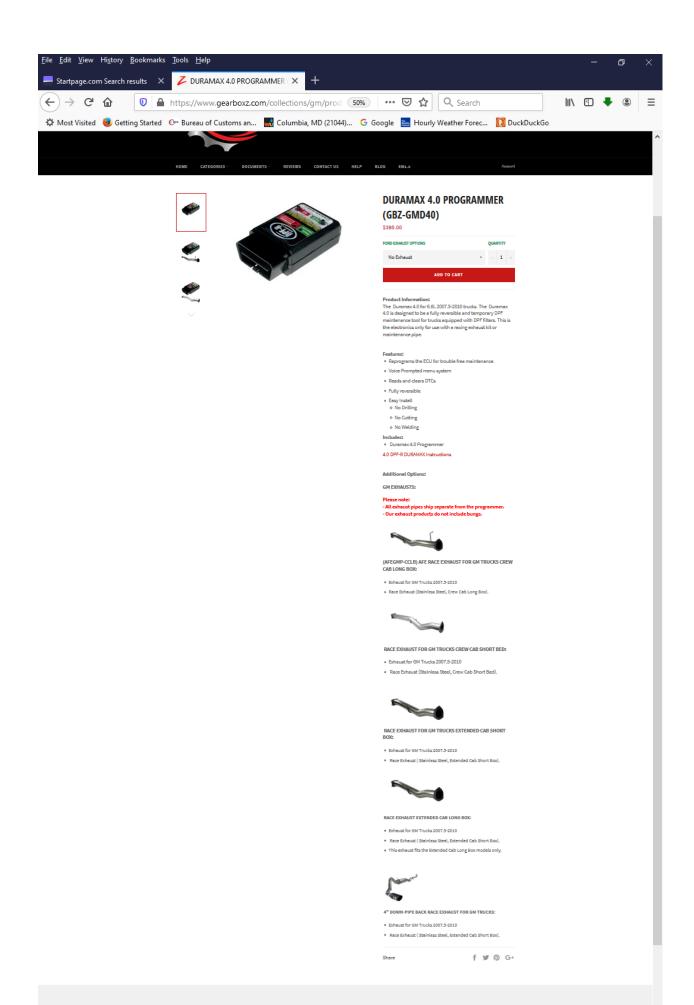


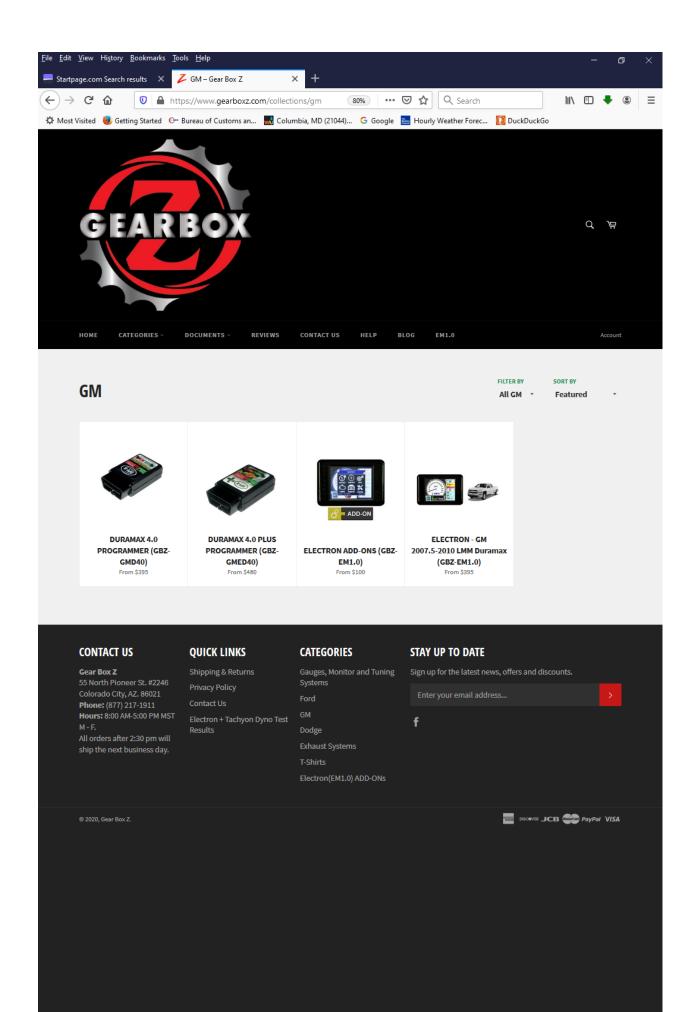


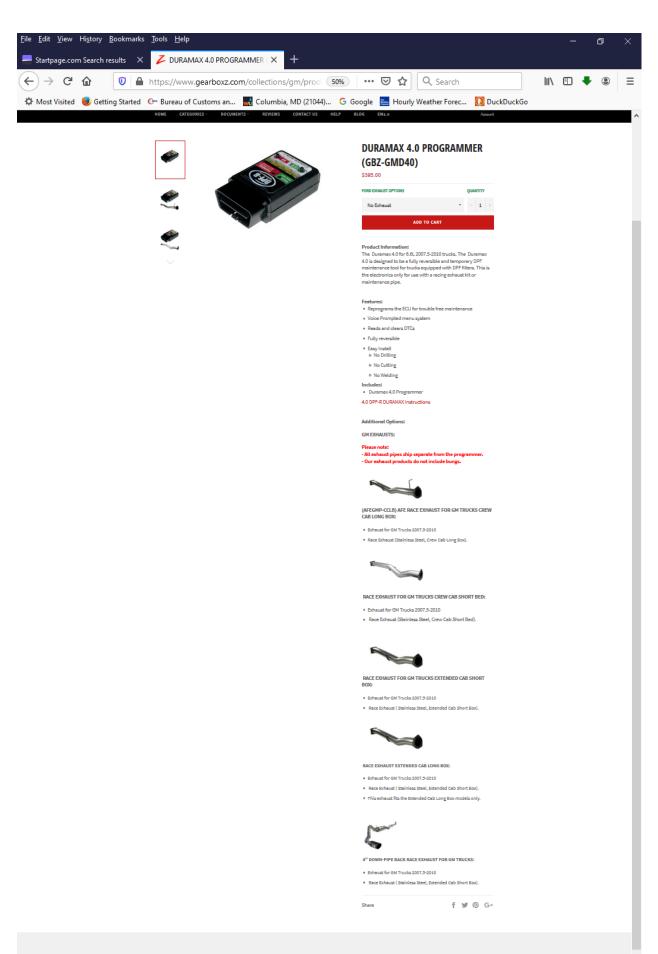


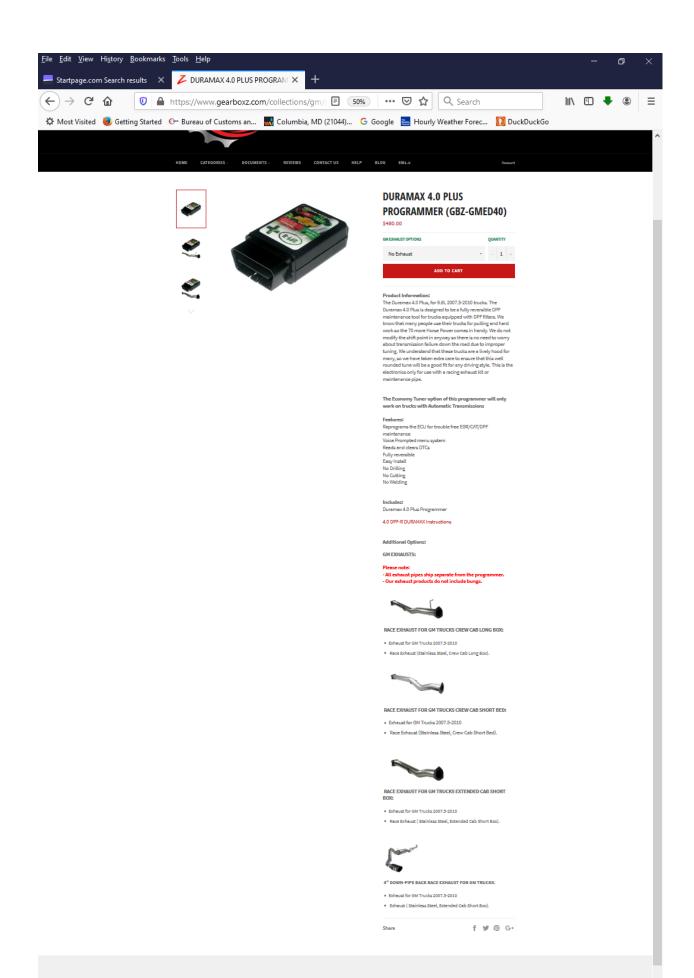
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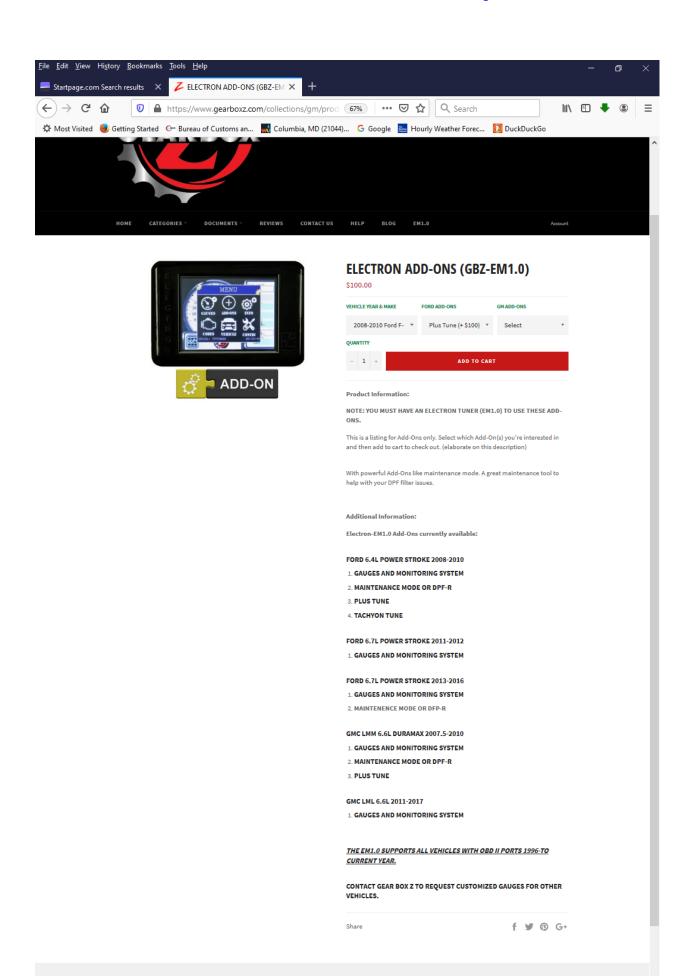
CONTACT US QUICK LINKS CATEGORIES STAY UP TO DATE

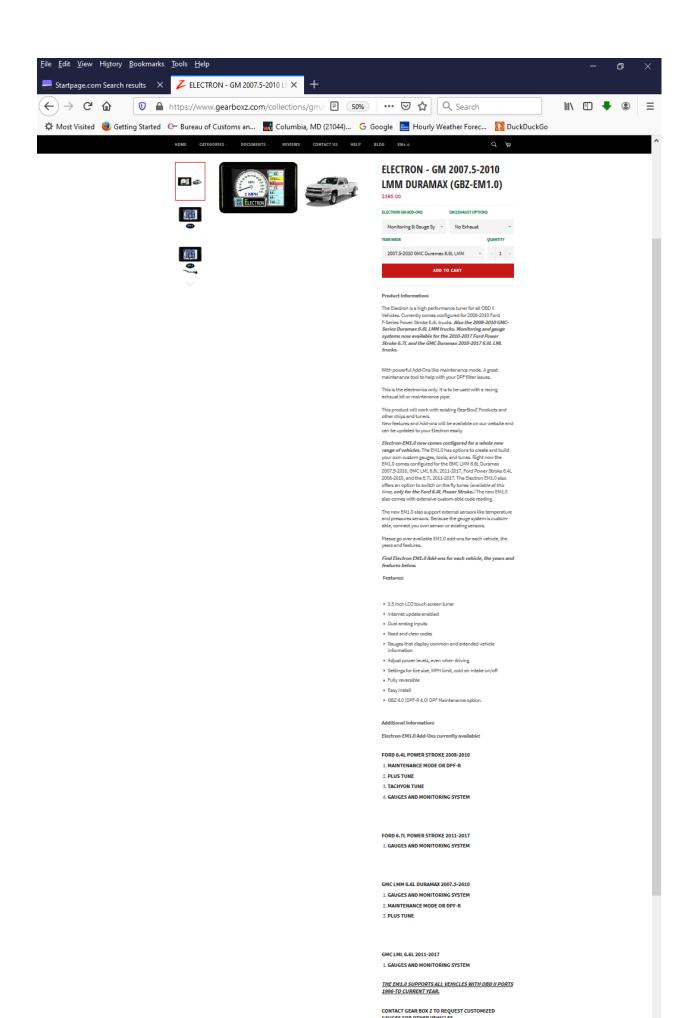


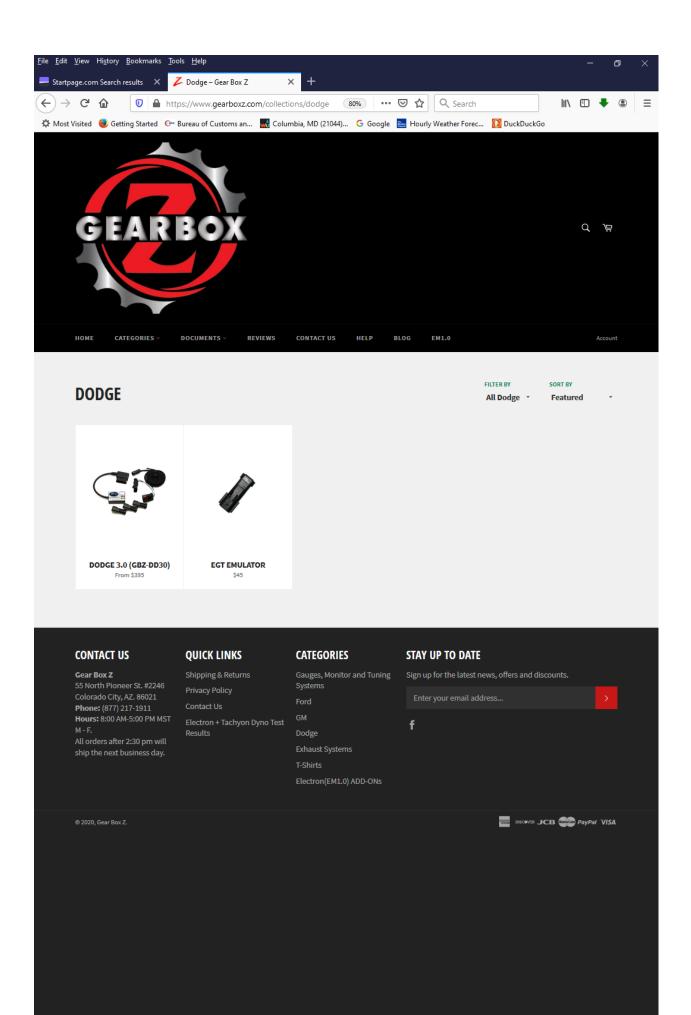


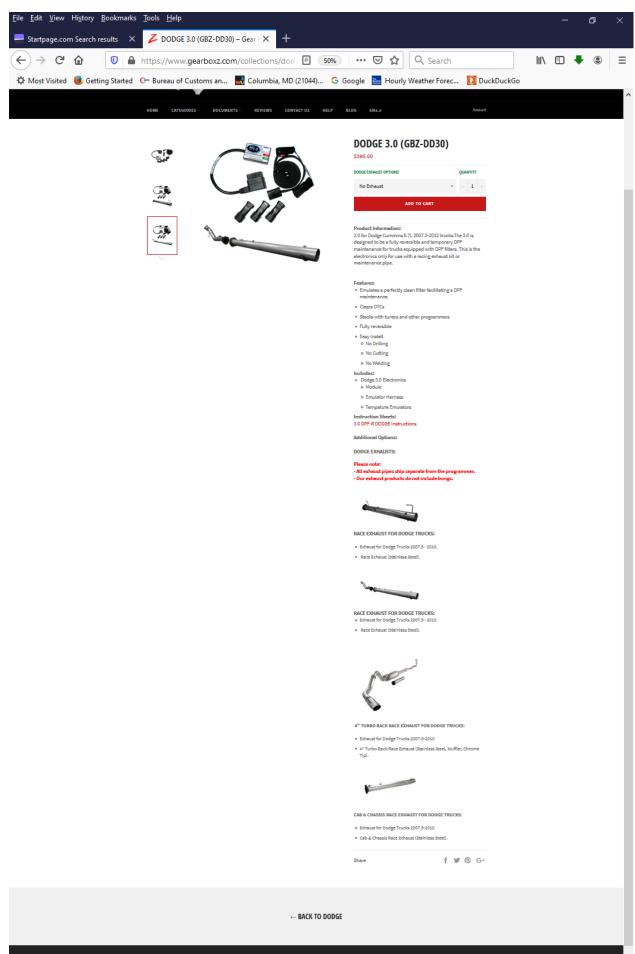


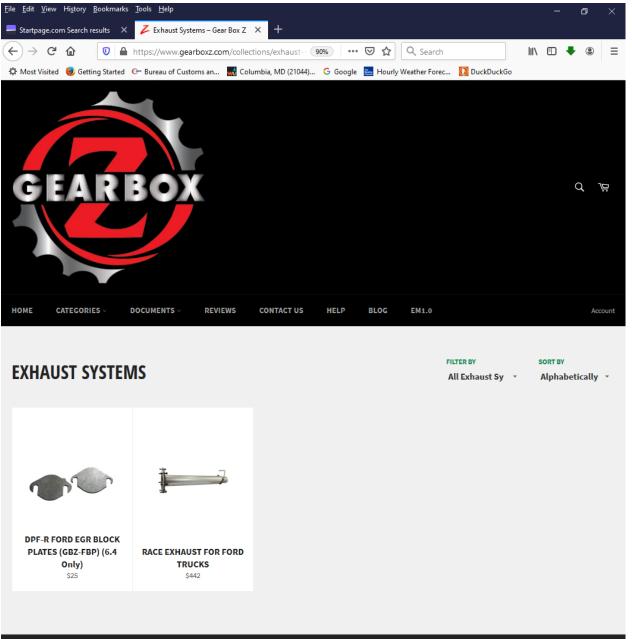


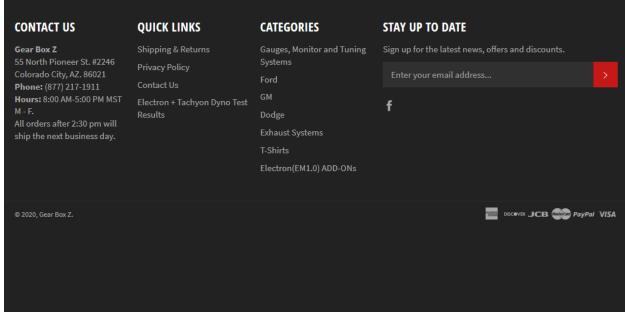


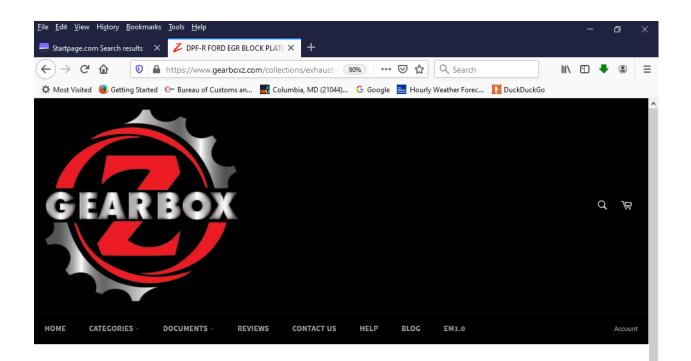






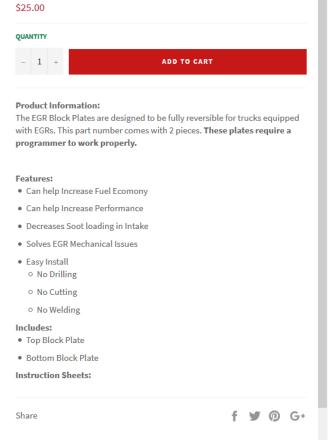


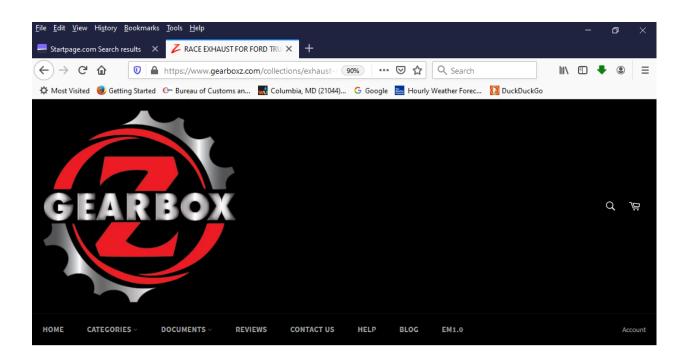




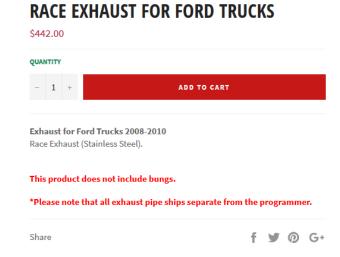


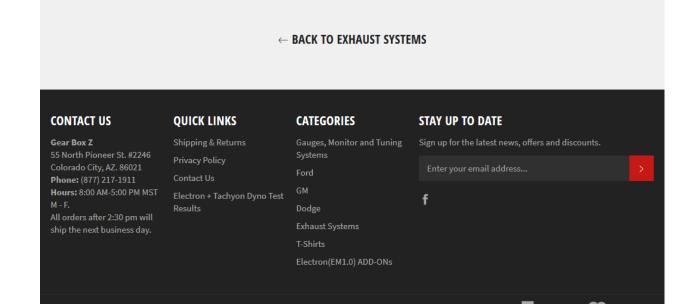
DPF-R FORD EGR BLOCK PLATES (GBZ-FBP) (6.4 ONLY)

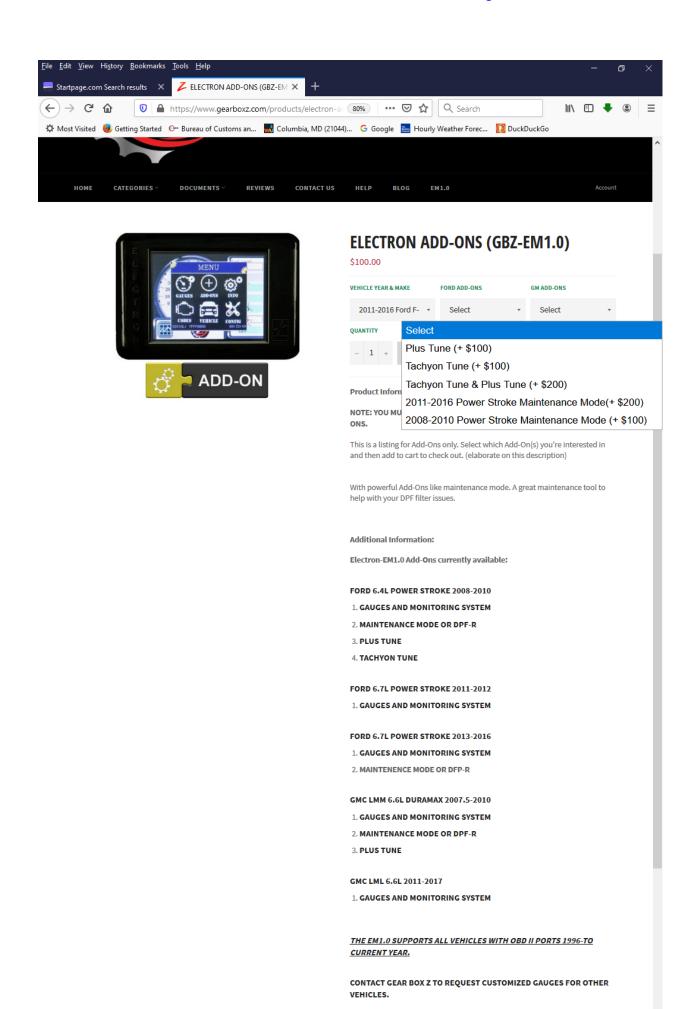












APPENDIX D

Appendix D – Resume for Mario Jorquera

Mr. Mario Enrique Jorquera Columbia, MD

Work Experience:

U.S. EPA, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Civil Enforcement, Air Enforcement Division, Vehicle and Engine Enforcement Branch Senior Environmental Engineer 08/2004 - Present

Duties, Accomplishments and Related Skills:

Represent the Vehicle and Engine Enforcement Branch (VEEB), formerly the Mobile Source Enforcement Branch (MSEB) as a duly commissioned senior environmental enforcement officer. VEEB has the primary responsibility for the direction, management and implementation of enforcement under Title II of the Clean Air Act, which covers the motor vehicle and engine manufacturer certification requirements, the federal tampering and defeat device prohibitions and the federally mandated emission warranties. Review, analyze, coordinate and recommend approval of proposed, new, or revised regulations, policies and guidance documents, providing advice regarding the implications of pending or revised legislation. Prepare long-range enforcement strategies, program output projections, recommendations, and estimates of future resource requirements necessary to meet program and agency environmental goals which are both realistic and fiscally responsible. Provide technical and program assistance to management on controversial, precedent-setting situations, evaluating divergent professional opinions and defining feasible options to problems, including the environmental and enforcement consequences of their adoption. Direct and manage the investigative and enforcement activities of both technical and legal staff in all phases of implementing a fully independent and integrated national enforcement program. Position involves working with the Department of Justice. Assistant US Attorneys and other agencies on complex investigations and cases, leading teams of both investigators and attorneys to ensure successful enforcement actions, and providing appropriate recommendations to management regarding enforcement options, including environmental consequences and litigation risks. Serve as chief inspector training official for new vehicle and engine inspectors at EPA HQ, regions, CBP and state agencies.

U.S. EPA, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Civil Enforcement, Air Enforcement Division, Mobile Source Enforcement Branch Acting Chief (Detail) - 01/2007 - 07/2007

Duties, Accomplishments and Related Skills:

Management of the mobile source enforcement program, including the Clean Air Act Title II provisions and regulations concerning reformulated gasoline, onroad and offroad engine emission standards, fuel volatility, tampering with vehicle emission controls, defeat devices, illegal importation of uncertified vehicles, and violations of the motor vehicle certification process. This entails assuring the efficient and consistent development of legal cases, review of all proposed complaints and settlements for consistency with policy, and cooperative regulation

development with the Office of Air and Radiation. Position is also responsible for ensuring an adequate supply of fuel for all areas of the Nation in light of local and regional standards and supply network disruptions. Responsible for administering and resolving complex legal and technical program and enforcement issues which require understanding of state-of-the-art motor vehicle emission control and petroleum industry technology, federal requirements under Title II and related enforcement policies. Problems are highly complex scientifically and legally and solutions must also address socio-economic concerns, environmental justice issues and fiscally responsibility. Position is directly responsible for the development of enforcement strategies, regulations and policies which achieve the greatest degree of environmental compliance. Responsibilities include technical, legal and programmatic oversight of nearly all branch activities to ensure consistency with agency and program guidelines and policies for conducting investigations, initiating cases and resolving enforcement issues to achieve the maximum enforcement deterrence within the agency resource limits. Responsibilities also include conferring with key officials within EPA, various other federal agencies, state and local environmental and enforcement agencies, the environmental community, trade associations and the regulated industries to determine cross program requirements, maximize the exchange of technical and investigative data. Also, responsible for participating in public outreach and compliance assistance to develop solutions to complex compliance and enforcement issues acceptable to all parties involved. Directs and manages the investigative and enforcement activities of both technical and legal staff in all phases of implementing a fully independent and integrated national enforcement program. Position involves the supervision of some 20 attorneys, engineers and other environmental professionals, and funding authorization for some \$750,000 in contractor funds per year.

U.S. EPA, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Civil Enforcement, Air Enforcement Division, Information Utilization and Targeting Branch Acting Chief (Detail) - 01/2004 - 07/2004

Duties, Accomplishments and Related Skills:

Represent the Mobile Source Enforcement Branch (MSEB) as a duly commissioned senior environmental enforcement officer with Top Secret security clearance. MSEB has exclusive responsibility for the direction, management and implementation of all enforcement under Title II of the Clean Air Act, which covers the motor vehicle and engine manufacturer certification requirements, all federal EPA fuel quality regulations, the federal tampering and defeat device prohibition and the federally mandated emission warranties. Review, analyze, coordinate and recommend approval of proposed, new, or revised regulations, policies and guidance documents, providing advice regarding the implications of pending or revised legislation. Prepare long-range enforcement strategies, program output projections, recommendations, and estimates of future resource requirements necessary to meet program and agency environmental goals which are both realistic and fiscally responsible. Provide technical and program assistance to management on controversial, precedent-setting situations, evaluating divergent professional opinions and defining feasible options to problems, including the environmental and enforcement consequences of their adoption. Direct and manage the investigative and enforcement activities of both technical and legal staff in all phases of implementing a fully independent and integrated national enforcement program. Position involves working with the Department of Justice,

Assistant US Attorneys and other agencies on complex investigations and cases, leading teams of both investigators and attorneys to ensure successful enforcement actions, and providing appropriate recommendations to management regarding enforcement options, including environmental consequences and litigation risks.

U.S. EPA, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Civil Enforcement, Air Enforcement Division, Stationary Source Enforcement Branch

Chief, Stationary Source Enforcement Branch 11/1998 - 12/2003

Duties, Accomplishments and Related Skills:

Supervision of a group of a dozen attorneys, environmental engineers and environmental protection specialists responsible for investigating and prosecuting national-scope violations of all titles of the Clean Air Act other than Title II. Position also involves oversight of Regional enforcement efforts through Memoranda of Agreement (MOA), and authorization for contract funding of one million dollars per year. The Branch members advise and provide guidance and support to the Regional enforcement staffs to insure national consistency in implementation of enforcement policy and development of cases. The Branch also oversees the creation of case development plans with Department of Justice and regional representatives. Position also involves supervision of the preparation of case-specific guidance and review of strategy selection, evidence and testimony development, pleadings, motions, trial briefs and memoranda by Branch and Regional staff. Branch personnel develop all air-enforcement testimony and correspondence for the Administrator and Associate Administrators. Branch Chief also reviews all proposed complaints and settlements for consistency with policy. Accomplishments have included enabling the reinvigoration of EPA enforcement of New Source Review (NSR) enforcement in headquarters, regional offices and states.

U.S. DOT, FHWA, Eastern Resource Center

Senior Air Quality Specialist - 03/1992 - 11/1998

Duties, Accomplishments and Related Skills:

Served as a national expert in air quality and its relationship to the highway transportation program, and in techniques used to mitigate highway related air quality impacts. Position involved the advancement of state-of-the-art technology in assessing transportation control measures and mitigation strategies, maintaining national expertise through close and continuous contacts with Headquarters of FHWA, and developing model programs for nationwide application.

Maryland Department of the Environment

Administrator, Policy, Planning and Regulation Development Program - 10/1988 - 02/1992

Duties, Accomplishments and Related Skills:

Supervised air quality planning and air quality regulation development for the state of Maryland; advising the Administration Director and the Secretary of the Department on implications of State or Federal air quality initiatives; recommending proposals for the establishment of environmental policy at the State and Federal level; ensuring that air quality programs are

symbiotic with the State's programs for other media; developing legislative language and budget initiatives for use by the Governor; and providing expert testimony at public or legislative hearings, committee meetings, seminars, and training sessions. Position involves the supervision of professional staff in two divisions: Air Quality Planning and Regulation Development.

Maryland Dept. of the Environment

Chief, Div. of Air Quality Planning and Data Systems - 10/1986 - 09/1988

Duties, Accomplishments and Related Skills:

Executing air quality planning activities for the state of Maryland and Preparing State Implementation Plans for the attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Position involved the supervision of twenty professional, technical and clerical employees in three sections: Modeling, Plans Management, and Mobile Sources.

Education:

George Washington University, Washington, DC Engineering Administration Master's Degree 01/1995

University of Maryland, College Park, MD Civil Engineering Bachelor's Degree 05/1978

Professional Publications:

Bowles, A.L., Aust, S.P. and Jorquera, M.E.; Plan for Implementation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Total Suspended Particulate Matter, Photochemical Oxidants and Carbon Monoxide for the Metropolitan Baltimore Intrastate Air Quality Control Region, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Baltimore, Maryland, 1978.

Jorquera, M.E., Ellsworth, T.A., and Aust, S.P.; Plan for Implementation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Photochemical Oxidants (Ozone) and Carbon Monoxide for the Metropolitan Baltimore Intrastate Air Quality Control Region, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Baltimore, Maryland, 1982.

Jorquera, M.E., and Mansueti, L., Optimization of Energy Usage at the Baltimore Gas and Electric (BG&E) Power Company: Alternatives for Peak Load Generation, M.E.A Energy Management Course Paper, George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1982.

Jorquera, M.E., Selection of Optimal Pollution Control Strategies for the Baltimore, Maryland Ozone Non-attainment Area, M.E.A. Thesis, George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1984.

Jorquera, M.E., "State Policies and Permitting Case Histories," Proceedings of the First National Regulatory Agency Workshop on Municipal Waste Combustion, NESCAUM/CAPCOA, Los Angeles CA, 1987.

Jorquera, M.E., and Ferreri, G.P., A Program for Improving Air Quality in Santiago de Chile Involving the Use of Marketable Emission Reduction Credits, INTEC-Chile, Santiago, Chile, 1990 (in Spanish).

Jorquera, M.E., Methodologies for Reducing Dust Emissions from Highways, Special Commission for Decontamination of the Metropolitan Region of Santiago, Santiago, Chile, 1993 (in Spanish).

Jorquera, M.E., "Use of Episodic Controls to Reduce Frequency and Severity of Air Pollution Events," in <u>Effects of Transportation on Energy and Air Quality</u>, Transportation Research Record No. 1587 (a peer-reviewed journal), National Research Council, Transportation Research Board, Washington, DC, 1997